

THE  
ANNOTATED EDITION  
OF THE  
ENGLISH POETS.

~~INTRODUCTION~~  
'THE HISTORY OF RUSSIA,' 'LIVES OF THE ENGLISH POETS,' ETC

---

*In Monthly Volumes, 2s 6d each, in cloth*

---

LONDON  
JOHN W PARKER AND SON, WEST STRAND  
1855.

*Already Published*

- POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN DRYDEN, including the most complete collection of his Prologues and Epilogues hitherto published Edited, with a Biographical Memoir containing New Facts and Original Letters of the Poet, now printed for the first time, with Notes, Critical and Historical Three Volumes, containing 904 pp 7s 6d
- POETICAL WORKS OF THE EARL OF SURREY, OF MINOR CONTEMPORANEOUS POETS, AND OF SACKVILLE, LORD BUCKHURST With Notes and Memoirs In One Volume 2s 6d
- POETICAL WORKS OF WILLIAM COWPER, together with Illustrative Selections from the Works of Lloyd, Cotton, Brooke, Darwin, and Hayley With Notes and Memoirs, and Original Letters of Cowper, now first published Three Volumes 7s 6d
- SONGS FROM THE DRAMATISTS With Notes, Memoirs, and Index In One Volume 2s 6d
- POETICAL WORKS OF SIR THOMAS WYATT In One Volume With Notes and Memoir 2s 6d
- POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN OLDHAM In One Volume With Memoir and Notes 2s 6d
- POETICAL WORKS OF EDMUND WALLER With Memoir and Notes In One Volume 2s 6d
- POETICAL WORKS OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER With Memoir and Notes Vols I II III IV V and VI 2s 6d each
- POETICAL WORKS OF JAMES THOMSON With Memoir and Notes Two Volumes 5s
- POEMS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE With Memoir and Notes 2s 6d
- POETICAL WORKS OF SAMUEL BUTLER With Memoir and Notes Vols I and II 2s 6d each

*On the First of November, 1855,*

POETICAL WORKS OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER Vol VII

## *Annotated Edition of the English Poets*

---

THE necessity for a revised and carefully Annotated Edition of the English Poets may be found in the fact, that no such publication exists. The only Collections we possess consist of naked and frequently imperfect Texts, put forth without sufficient literary supervision. Independently of other defects, these voluminous Collections are incomplete as a whole, from their omissions of many Poets whose works are of the highest interest, while the total absence of critical and illustrative Notes renders them comparatively worthless to the Student of our National Literature.

A few of our Poets have been edited separately by men well qualified for the undertaking, and selected Specimens have appeared accompanied by notices, which, as far as they go, answer the purpose for which they were intended. But these do not supply the want which is felt of a Complete Body of English Poetry, edited throughout with judgment and integrity, and combining those features of research, typographical elegance, and economy of price, which the present age demands.

The Edition now proposed will be distinguished from all preceding Editions in many important respects. It will include the works of several Poets entirely omitted from previous Collections, especially those stores of Lyrical and Ballad Poetry in which our Literature is richer than that of any other Country, and which, independently of their poetical claims, are peculiarly interesting as illustrations of Historical Events and National Customs.

By the exercise of a strict principle of selection, this Edition will be rendered intrinsically more valuable than any of its predecessors. The Text will in all instances be scrupulously col-

## *The English Poets*

lated, and accompanied by Biographical, Critical, and Historical Notes

AN INTRODUCTORY VOLUME will present a succinct account of English Poetry from the earliest times down to a period which will connect it with the Series of the Poets, through whose Lives the History of our Poetical Literature will be continued to the present time. Occasional volumes will be introduced, in which Specimens, with connecting Notices and Commentaries, will be given of those Poets whose works are not of sufficient interest to be reproduced entire. The important materials gathered from previously unexplored sources by the researches of the last quarter of a century will be embodied whenever they may be available in the general design, and by these means it is hoped that the Collection will be more complete than any that has been hitherto attempted, and that it will be rendered additionally acceptable as comprising in its course a Continuous History of English Poetry.

By the arrangements that will be adopted, the Works of the principal Poets may be purchased separately and independently of the rest. The Occasional Volumes, containing according to circumstances, Poetry of a particular Class or Period, Collections illustrative of Customs, Manners, and Historical events, or Specimens, with Critical Annotations, of the Minor Poets, will also be complete in themselves.

As the works of each Poet, when completed, will be independent of the rest, although ultimately falling into their places in the Series, they will be issued irrespective of chronological sequence. This arrangement will present a greater choice and variety in the selection from month to month of poets of different styles and periods, and at the same time enable the Editor to take advantage of all new sources of information that may be opened to him in the progress of publication. General Title-pages will be finally supplied for combining the whole Collection into a chronological Series.



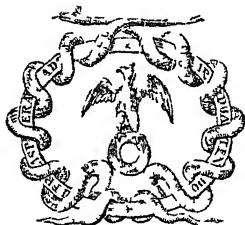
# POETICAL WORKS

OF

SAMUEL BUTLER

EDITED BY ROBERT BELL

VOLUME II



LONDON

JOHN W PARKER AND SON WEST STRAND

1855

LONDON  
SAVILI AND LDWARDS, PRINTERS,  
CHANDOS STREET

## CONTENTS OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

### HUDIBRAS

	PAGE
PART II—CANTO III	5
AN HEROICAL EPISTLE OF HUDIBRAS TO SIDROPHEL	61
PART III—CANTO I	66
"      "      II	121
"      "      III	187
AN HEROICAL EPISTLE OF HUDIBRAS TO HIS LADY	217
THE LADY'S ANSWER TO THE KNIGHT	229



P O E M S  
OF  
SAMUEL BUTLER

---

H U D I B R A S

PART II — CANTO III

T A R G U M E N T

The knight, with various doubts possessed,  
To win the lady goes in quest  
Of Sidrophel the Rosicrucian,  
To know destinies resolution  
With whom being met, they both chop logic  
About the science astrologic,  
Till falling from dispute to fight,  
The conjurers worsted by the knight

DOUBTLESS the pleasure is as great  
Of being cheated, as to cheat,  
As lookers-on feel most delight,  
That least perceive a juggler's sleight;  
And still the less they understand,  
The more th' admire his sleight of hand  
Some with a noise, and greasy light,  
Are snapped, as men catch larks by night,†

---

\* This familiar couplet appropriately introduces the subject of the canto, which is to expose the knaveries of astrologers, fortune tellers, and other classes of cheats, who, under the mask of the learned professions impose on the credulity of mankind. Swift has enlarged upon the suggestion in treating of the pleasures of mental delusion. The happiness of life consists in being well deceived.—See *Tale of a Tub*

† Alluding to the method of fowling in the night, by the low-bell, a

Ensnared and hampered by the soul,  
 As nooses by the legs catch fowl  
 Some, with a medicine, and receipt,  
 Are drawn to nibble at the bait,  
 And though it be a two-foot trout,  
 'Tis with a single haul pulled out

Others believe no voice t' an organ  
 So sweet as lawyer's in his bar-gown,  
 Until, with subtle cobweb-cheats,  
 They're caught in knotted law, like nets,  
 In which when they are once imbrangled,  
 The more they stir, the more they're tangled,  
 And while their pulses can dispute,  
 There's no end of th' immortal suit

Others still gape t' anticipate  
 The cabinet-designs of fate,  
 Apply to wizards, to foresee  
 What shall, and what shall never be,  
 And as those vultures do forbode,  
 Believe events prove bad or good  
 A flum more senseless than the roguery  
 Of old auspicy and augury,†

---

a bell, then blinding them with a light, when they were easily taken. This mode of ensnaring birds is here compared to the course adopted by the saints for ensnaring their congregations by morning and evening lectures delivered by candle light. The mode of catching birds by the low bell is thus described in an old treatise on fowling — Here note, that the sound of the low bell makes the birds lie close so that they dare not stir whilst you are pitching the net for the sound thereof is dreadful to them but the sight of the fire much more terrible, which makes them instantly fly up, and they become entangled in the net'—*Gentleman's Recreation*. It is alluded to in the ballad of *St George* —

As timorous larks amazed are  
 With light and with a low-bell

\* That is, that people whom it would be difficult to impose upon in the ordinary affairs of life are easily gulled by medical quacks.

† Divination by auspicy was that drawn from the sacrifice of beasts including both the observation of their appearance before they were slain and the examination of their entrails &c., after. Divination by augury

That out of garbages of cattle  
Presaged th' events of truce or battle,  
From flight of birds, or chickens pecking,  
Success of great'st attempts would reckon  
Though cheats, yet more intelligible  
Than those that with the stars do fiddle  
This Hudibras by proof found true,  
As in due time and place well shew,  
For he, with beard and face made clean,  
Being mounted on his steed again  
And Ralpho got a cock-horse too,  
Upon his beast, with much ado——  
Advanced on for the widow's house,  
T' acquit himself, and pay his vows,  
When various thoughts began to bustle,  
And with his inward man to juggle \*  
He thought what danger might accrue,  
If she should find he swore untrue,  
Or if his squue or he should fail,  
And not be punctual in their tale,  
It might at once the ruin prove  
Both of his honour, faith, and love  
But if he should forbear to go,  
She might conclude he 'ad broke his vow,  
And that he durst not now, for shame,  
Appear in court to try his claim  
This was the pen'worth of his thought,  
To pass time, and uneasy trot  
Quoth he, ' In all my past adventures  
I ne'er was set so on the tenter,  
Or taken tardy with dilemma,  
That every way I turn does hem me,

---

songs of birds. The Romans had then augural staff and augural books, and augurs were specially appointed to predict events from the flight singing and feeding of birds

\* It has been well observed of Hudibras that he is perpetually

And with inextricable doubt,  
 Besets my puzzled wits about  
 For though the dame has been my bail,  
 To free me from enchanted jail,  
 Yet, as a dog, committed close  
 For some offence, by chance breaks loose,  
 And quits his clog, but all in vain,  
 He still draws after him his chain  
 So though my ankle she has quitted,  
 My heart continues still committed,  
 And like a bailed and mainprized lover,  
 Although at large, I am bound over  
 And when I shall appear in court  
 To plead my cause, and answer for't,  
 Unless the judge do partial prove,  
 What will become of me and love?  
 For if in our account we vary,  
 Or but in circumstance miscarry,  
 Or if she put me to strict proof,  
 And make me pull my doublet off,  
 To shew, by evident record,  
 Writ on my skin, I've kept my word,  
 How can I e'er expect to have her,  
 Having demurred unto her favour?  
 But faith, and love, and honour lost,  
 Shall be reduced t' a knight o' th' post? †  
 Beside, that stripping may prevent  
 What I'm to prove by argument,  
 And justify I have a tail,  
 And that way, too, my proof may fail  
 Oh! that I could enucleate, ‡  
 And solve the problems of my fate,  
 Or find, by necromantic art, §  
 How far the destinies take my part,

---

\* See vol 1 p 68, note †

† Literally, to take out the kernel, to open as a nucleus

‡ Necromancy properly is the power of obtaining a knowledge of events by communication with the dead. It is commonly understood to



For if I were not more than certain  
To win and wear her, and her fortune,  
I'd go no farther in this courtship,  
To hazard soul, estate, and worship  
For though an oath obliges not,  
Where any thing is to be got,  
As thou hast proved, yet 'tis profane,  
And sinful, when men swear in vain'

Quoth Ralph, 'Not far from hence doth dwell  
A cunning man, hight Sidiophel,  
That deals in destiny's dark counsels,  
And sage opinions of the moon sells,  
To whom all people, far and near,  
On deep importances repair  
When brass and pewter hap to stray,  
And linen slinks out o' the way,†  
When geese and pullen‡ are seduced,  
And sows of sucking pigs are chowded,

---

imply an intercourse with evil spirits, and has hence acquired the name of the black art

\* 'I here was a deformed old gentleman called Sir Paul Neal, who, they say, sat for the picture of Sidiophel in *Hudibras* and about town, was called the Lord Shaftesbury's groom because he watered his males (I forbear the vulgar word) in Hyde park with Rhenish wine and sugar, and not seldom a bait of cheese cakes'—*NOTES Examens* p 60 This Sir Paul Neal is said to have constantly affirmed that *Hudibras* was not written by Butler, who may have taken his revenge upon him by holding him up to ridicule in this imaginary portrait. It is more likely, however, that Sidiophel was intended for William Lilly the astrologer, to whom the character directly applies in its main particulars, for although Lilly did not condescend to the small arts ascribed to Sidiophel, he was consulted by 'all people far and near on deep importances'. The most curious account of Lilly is to be found in his autobiography

† Sir John Beikenhead bantered Lilly in a pamphlet on his pretended skill in finding lost things but, whatever his practice may have been, he professed to regard that branch of astrology with contempt. Speaking of one Evans, who followed the black art in the congenial region of Gunpowder alley, Lilly says, that he had 'formerly had a cure of souls in Staffordshire, but now was come to try his fortune in London being in a manner enforced to fly for some offences very scandalous committed by him in those parts where he had lately lived for he gave judgment on things lost the only shame of astrology'—*Lyle*

‡ Poultry in *poule*

When cattle feel indisposition,  
 And need th' opinion of physician,  
 When murrain reigns in hogs or sheep,  
 And chickens languish of the pip,  
 When yeast and outward means do fail,  
 And have no power to work on ale,  
 When butter does refuse to come,  
 And love proves cross and humoursome,  
 To him with questions, and with mine,<sup>†</sup>  
 They for discovery flock, or curing<sup>\*</sup>

Quoth Hudibras, 'This Sidiophel  
 I've heard of, and should like it well,  
 If thou canst prove the saints have freedom  
 To go to sojourners when they need 'em'

Says Ralpho, 'There's no doubt of that,  
 Those principles I quoted late  
 Prove that the godly may allege  
 For any thing their privilege,  
 And to the devil himself may go,  
 If they have motives thereunto  
 For as there is a war between  
 The devil and them, it is no sin  
 If they, by subtle stratagem,  
 Make use of him, as he does them  
 Has not this present parliament  
 A ledger to the devil sent,  
 Fully empowered to treat about  
 Finding revolted witches out?  
 And has not he, within a year,  
 Hanged threescore of 'em in one shire?  
 Some only for not being drowned,<sup>‡</sup>  
 And some for sitting above ground,<sup>§</sup>

\* 'When a country wench cannot get her butter to come, she says the witch is in it'—SPIDLEN—*Table Talk At Peace*

† Lally gives a remarkable example in the case of Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke, respecting whose sickness he was consulted in this way by Mrs Lasle. The lady was after vinds belched at Winchester, for her housing, one of Monmouth's followers. ‡ See vol 1 p 185 note †

§ One of the methods of trying a witch was to set her in the middle

Whole days and nights, upon their breeches,  
And feeling pain, were hanged for witches,  
And some for putting knavish tricks  
Upon green geese and turkey-chicks,  
Or pigs, that suddenly deceased  
Of griefs unnatural, as he guessed,  
Who after proved himself a witch,  
And made a rod for his own breech  
Did not the devil appear to Martin  
Luther in Germany for certain?

of a room with her legs tied across, so that incapable of motion, and with her whole weight resting in a perpendicular position the circulation of the blood would become impeded and considerable pain and suffering would ensue. In this attitude she was kept to make her confess, without food or sleep for four-and twenty hours.

\* The whole of the preceding passage refers to Matthew Hopkins the witch finder, who in 1644, and the two following years, brought some hundreds of poor witches to the gallows, and was highly rewarded by the parliament for his services. He was regularly appointed to the function, and took the style and title of witch finder-general. In one year alluded to in the text, he hanged threescore witches in the county of Suffolk alone. Hopkins published a pamphlet with the following title which fully explains its contents and the official quality of the writer: *The Discovery of Witches in answer to several queries lately directed to the Judges of Assize for the county of Norfolk, and now published by Matthew Hop'ns, witch finder, for the benefit of the whole Kingdom* 1647. In this treatise he shows how he obtained his experience and knowledge of witches in the Hundred of Essex, where he lived: how he came to know the marks by which witches were to be detected: and what trials and tests he put them to, &c. So great was the consternation he produced amongst the old women, that numbers of them came from great distances voluntarily to be examined hoping by thus demonstrating their innocence to escape condemnation, with what result may be seen from the following passage: 'The devil's policy is great, says he, 'in persuading many of them to come of their own accord to be tried persuading them their marks are so close they shall not be found out, so as devils have come ten or twelve miles to be searched of their own accord, and hanged for their labour. Hopkins, at last, overreached himself by these nefarious cruelties and was at last put to the same torture himself he had so often inflicted on others. Dr. Hutchinson, referring to the above couplet of Butler, says, 'These two verses relate to that which I have often heard, that Hopkins went on searching and swimming the poor creatures till some gentlemen, out of indignation at the barbarity took him and tied his own thumbs and toes, as he used to tie others, and when he was put into the water he himself swam as they did. This cleared the country of him. —*Historical Essay*

And would have gulled him with a trick,  
 But Mart was too, too politic '  
 Did he not help the Dutch to purge,  
 At Antwerp, then cathedral church?†  
 Sing catches to the saints at Mascon,  
 And tell them all they came to ask him?‡  
 Appear in divers shapes to Kelly §  
 And speak i' th' Nun of Loudun's belly?||

\* Luther himself records his disputations with the devil, in his book *de Missâ privata*

† Strada says that when the common people of Antwerp broke open the Cathedral during a tumult in the beginning of the Civil War, there were several devils very busy amongst them helping them to destroy the shrines and images

‡ The exploits of the devil in the house of M Perceud, a minister of the reformed church at Mascon, in Burgundy, were related in a tract written by M Perceud at the time of the alleged occurrence, 1612, but not published for fifty one years afterwards. The tract was translated into English by Peter de Moulin. The conduct of the devil on this occasion appears to have been marked by a deviation from the practices usually ascribed to him: for in addition to snatches of impious and licentious verse he sometimes indulged his hearers by singing psalms. Ralph calls M Perceud's people by the contemptuous epithet of *Sants*, because they belonged to the Geneva sect

§ Edward Kelly was born at Worcester about 1555 and bred in apothecary. He was the associate and assistant of the famous Dr Dee, who entertained so high an opinion of his skill in chemistry that he appointed him his secret speculator. Kelly's duties in this capacity seem to have consisted in keeping a record of the revelations made by the angels or demons that appeared in the speculum. It was said that he used a dead body in Leicester for which he lost his ears. He advocated the doctrine of a plurality of wives which he pretended he had been enjoined to observe by a communication from the angels. Kelly went into Poland with Dr Dee from thence to Germany, where he was knighted by the emperor. He was afterwards imprisoned for a cheat, and died from the effects of a fall in making his escape.

|| The *Histoire des Diables de Loudun* was published at Amsterdam in 1693, many years after the circumstances it relates took place. Urban Grandier, curate and canon of Loudun, a man of handsome person and great eloquence, incurred the enmity of the monks by his popularity amongst women, and his alleged opposition to the celibacy of the priesthood. He was charged with licentious conduct in the church of which he was curate, but he carried the case before the president of Poitiers and was finally acquitted. Not long after, some Ursuline nuns of Loudun were reported to be possessed of devils and Grandier's enemies accused him of being the author of the 'possession'—that is, of

Meet with the parliament's committee,  
At Woodstock, on a personal treaty?<sup>1</sup>  
At Salum take a cavalier,  
I' th' cause's service, prisoner?  
As Withers, in immortal rhyme,  
Has registered to after-time †  
Do not our great reformers use  
This Sidrophel to forbode news, ‡

having used witchcraft with the sisterhood. In order to make sure of their victim, they influenced Cardinal Richelieu against him by denouncing him as the author of a certain satire upon the Cardinals person and family. Grandier was immediately arrested. The trial took place in August, 1634. The devils were interrogated in the persons of the nuns and upon this evidence Grandier was convicted of magic and witchcraft, and sentenced to be buried alive, and his ashes to be thrown up into the air. He is said to have met his fate with fortitude.

\* A circumstantial narrative of the annoyances inflicted upon a Parliamentary Committee sitting at Woodstock in 1649 by the visitations of the devil or some of his imps is given by Dr Plot in his *Nat History of Oxfordshire*. Sir Walter Scott has made a free use of the details in his romance of *Woodstock*. The commissioners were sent to Woodstock to value the palace and demesne soon after the execution of Charles I. but had scarcely taken up their residence in the kings apartments when they were thrown into consternation by a series of inexplicable disturbances. The furniture of the rooms seemed to be suddenly inspired with vitality, the beds were lifted, the provisions scattered about and the commissioners pelted with bullets, and drenched with pails of dirty water. At last, this unaccountable persecution became so alarming, in spite of the psalms and prayers resorted to in the hope of laying the evil spirit, that the commissioners were compelled to make their escape, and leave Satan in possession of the premises. It was afterwards discovered that the whole affair was contrived by the Secretary of the Committee, with the aid of his fellow-servants, to drive the inquisitors from the royal mansion. Ralph says that the commissioners met the devil at Woodstock on a personal treaty—a sly muendo against the parliament, who refused to enter into a personal treaty with the king.

† Referring to a doggerel ballad by Withers on a cavalier, who, being taken prisoner at Salisbury, and drinking the health of the devil on his knees, was carried off in a remarkable manner through a pane of glass.

‡ The enumeration which follows of the astrological services rendered to the parliament by Lilly is borne out by the account he gives of himself in his autobiography. When the army was quartered at Windsor he was sent for, and feasted in a garden by General Fairfax and when the king went unto the Scots in 1646, his judgment was desired as to how his Majesty might be taken. He was sent for also at the

To write of victories next year,<sup>4</sup>  
 And castles taken, yet i' th' an?<sup>2</sup>  
 Of battles fought at sea, and ships  
 Sunk, two years hence? the last eclipse?  
 A total overthrow given the king?<sup>1</sup>  
 In Cornwall, horse and foot, next spring?  
 And has not he point-blank foretold  
 What's e'er the close committee would?  
 Made Mars and Saturn for the cause,  
 The moon for fundamental laws?  
 The Ram, the Bull, and Goat, declare  
 Agunst the Book of Common-Prayer?  
 The Scorpion take the protestation,  
 And Bear engage for reformation?<sup>2</sup>  
 Made all the royal stars recant,  
 Compound, and take the covenant?<sup>1</sup> †

siege of Colchester and he tells us that the Council of State gave him, on another occasion £50, and settled a pension on him of £100 a year, which he enjoyed for two years. There are numerous similar instances, and it appears that on several emergencies he was consulted by the Royal party to whose interests, notwithstanding his connexion with the parliament, he seems to have been secretly attached. He confesses as much up to a certain period. 'Till the year 1645,' he says, 'I was more Cavalier than Roundhead and so taken notice of, but after that, I engaged body and soul in the cause of the Parliament.' Notwithstanding this he received fees from the agents of the king afterwards, advised as to where his Majesty might most effectually be concealed, and entered into a plan for his escape from Chisbrook Castle. The truth is that Lilly was a professional impostor, ready to serve any person party, or sect that was able to pay him.

\* 'In Oliver Cromwell's Protectorship I wrote freely and satirical enough. He was now become Independent, and all the soldiery my friends, for whom he was in Scotland, the day of one of their fights, a soldier stood with *Anglicus* in his hand, and as the several troops passed by him, 'Lo, here what Lilly saith, you are in this month promised victory, fight it out, brave boys' and then read that month's prediction.'—*LILLY'S Life*

† Amongst the instances mentioned of his success in prognosticating victories Lilly particularly specifies his prophecy concerning the battle of Naseby.—'I therein made use of the king's nativity and finding that his ascendant was approaching to the quadrature of Mars about June, 1645, I gave this unlucky judgment. If now we fight a victory stealth upon us,' and so it did in June, 1645, at Naseby, the most fatal overthrow he ever had'—*Life*

‡ Warburton suggests that this passage is a hidden satire, and that

Quoth Hudibras, 'The case is clear  
The saints may employ a conjurer,  
As thou hast proved it by then practice,  
No argument like matter of fact is  
And we are best of all led to  
Men's principles, by what they do  
Then let us straight advance in quest  
Of this profound gymnosophist,  
And as the fates and he advise,  
Pursue, or waive this enterprise'

This said, he turned about his steed,  
And eftsoons on th' adventure rid,  
Where leave we him and Ralph a while,  
And to the Conjurer turn our style,  
To let our reader understand  
What's useful of him before-hand  
He had been long t'wards mathematics,  
Optics, philosophy, and statics,  
Magic, horoscopy, astrology,  
And was old dog at physiology,  
But as a dog that turns the spit  
Bestirs himself, and plics his feet  
To climb the wheel, but all in vain,  
His own weight brings him down again,  
And still he's in the self-same place  
Where at his setting out he was,†

by the several planets and signs here recapitulated are meant the several leaders who took the covenant, as Essex and Fairfax, indicated by Mars and Saturn &c. The 'royal sturs, he thinks, allude to Charles, Elector Palatine and Charles II, who both took the Covenant

\* The gymnosophists, a sect of Indian philosophers, derived their name from their usage of going with naked feet, and very little clothing. They lived in woods and remote places, subsisted upon roots and herbs, abjured wine and never married. They believed in the immortality and transmigration of the soul, and placed their chief happiness in abstinence and a contempt of the goods of fortune

† — Didst thou never see  
(Tis but by way of simile)  
A squirrel spend his little rage  
In jumping round a rolling cage?

So in the circle of the arts  
 Did he advance his natural parts,  
 Till falling back still, for retreat,  
 He fell to juggle, cant, and cheat  
 For as those fowls that live in water  
 Are never wet, he did but smatter,  
 Whatc'er he laboured to appear,  
 His understanding still was clear,  
 Yet none a deeper knowledge boasted,  
 Since old Hodge Bacon, and Bob Grosted \*  
 Th' intelligible world † he knew,  
 And all men dream on't to be true,  
 That in this world there's not a wail  
 That has not there a counterpart,  
 Nor can there, on the face of ground  
 An individual beard be found  
 That has not, in that foreign nation,  
 A fellow of the self-same fashion,  
 So cut, so coloured, and so curled,  
 As those are in th' inferior world

The cage, as either side turned up,  
 Striking a ring of bells a top—  
 Moved in the orb pleased with the chimes  
 The foolish creature thinks he climbs,  
 But here and there turn wood or wire,  
 He never gets two inches higher

PRIOR—*A Smile*

\* Roger Bacon, a Franciscan friar of the thirteenth century, and a voluminous author, Robert Grosted, or Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln, contemporaneous with him was also a man of great learning, and said to have written two hundred books. He distinguished himself by his spirited resistance to the encroachments of the Pope on the rights of the English clergy for which he was denounced by Pope Innocent III. He died in 1253 and was buried at Lincoln. The Pope ordered a letter to be written to Henry III, enjoining him to disinter the bones of the bishop, cast them out of the church, and burn them, but the letter was never sent. A list of Grosseteste's works is inserted in his *Life*, written by Dr Pegge. The clergy suspected him of dealings in the black art hence he was one of those to whom the Brazen Head was ascribed—See vol 1 p 95, note †

† See vol 1 p 65, note †



He 'ad read Dee's prefaces before ~  
 The devil, and Euclid, o'er and o'er, †

---

\* John Dee, erroneously stated in most accounts of him to have been a Welshman was born in London in 1527, and educated in Cambridge. He travelled much abroad, acquired great reputation as a mathematician, and collected a library valued at £2,000, and an extensive museum of mechanical and mathematical instruments, seals and other curiosities. The fame of his vast knowledge, in an age of comparative ignorance and superstition, led to a general belief that he held intercourse with the devil, and on one occasion when he was absent the populace broke into his house and destroyed the greater part of his costly accumulations. Dee after this occurrence, actually fell into the delusion attributed to him and under an impression, real or pretended, that he could command the presence of spirits, he employed Kelly as his assistant in his invocations. A certain table was constructed, and consecrated with mysterious ceremonies, by the inspection of which Kelly was to be enabled to understand the revelations of the spirits. The imposture was carried on for two years when a Polish prince, Albert Laski, Palatine of Silesia, arrived in England, and, being a student in this kind of lore, prevailed upon Dee and Kelly to accompany him back to Poland. Laski soon however grew weary of their conjurations, and contrived an excuse for sending them to the emperor Rudolph II, who also speedily dismissed them. They then went back to Poland, but being treated with contempt by the king, returned to Germany, from whence Dee was ultimately expelled at the interference of the Pope's nuncio, and Kelly was thrown into prison. Notwithstanding these failures Dee was invited home by Queen Elizabeth, and travelling in great pomp was received graciously by her Majesty. He now resumed his studies, obtained a grant of the chancellorship of St Paul's, and was afterwards appointed to the wardenship of Manchester College, where he lived for seven years. The charge of holding intercourse with spirits still subjected him however to a variety of persecutions, and in 1604 he petitioned King James to be brought to trial that he might clear himself, but the King refused to countenance or protect him. Dee soon after returned to his old residence at Mortlake, and being destitute of friends and patrons, resumed his incantations, in which he was assisted by one Hickman, as he had formerly been served by Kelly. At last worn out by years and poverty, he died in 1608 at the age of eighty, and was buried at Mortlake. Dee's works are numerous and curious and there is no doubt that in spite of the delusions under which he laboured, and the impostures he practised he was a man of remarkable attainments and extraordinary industry. A Journal of his proceedings in Germany and Poland, with a variety of letters and other documents relating to his alleged conferences with apparitions, was published by Cusubon in 1659, and formed a subject of discussion for many years afterwards.

† One of Dee's works, published in 1570, was entitled *Preface Mathematical to the English Euclid published by Sir Henry Billingsby Knight*

And all th' intrigues 'twixt him and Kelly,\*  
 Lescus† and th' emperor wou'd tell ye  
 But with the moon was more familiar  
 Than e'er was almanack well-willer,‡  
 Her secrets understood so clear,  
 That some believed he had been there,  
 Knew when she was in fittest mood  
 For cutting coins, or letting blood,  
 When for anointing scabs and itches,  
 Or to the bum applying leeches,  
 When sows and bitches may be spay'd,  
 And in what sign best cyder's made,  
 Whether the wane be, or increase,  
 Best to set garlic, or sow peas §

\* See *ante* p 1., note §

† I y Lescus is meant Albert Laski, with whom Dee and Kelly travelled into Poland

‡ 'He is the first tincture and rudiment of a writer, dipped as yet in the preparative blue like an almanack well-willer — CLEVELAND'S *Character of a Diurnal writer*. The almanack well-willer was the maker of the almanack. Well-willer simply means well-wisher, and was adopted by these astrological and mathematical pretenders to mark their relation to the sciences they affected to cultivate and advance

§ The influence of the moon on vegetation was formerly recognised as an unerring principle in the affairs of husbandry. Thus constantly refers to the particular age or period, of the moon when it was most advantageous to plant trees, sow seed, or gather fruit. Thus of garlic and beans, which he says should be set in the wane of the moon on St Edmund's Day, the 20th November, —

Set garlic and beans at St Edmund the king,  
 The moon in the wane, thineon hangeth a thing

*Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*

He enforces the same doctrine again in February in reference to peas —

Sow peas, good trull,  
 The moon past full  
 Fine seeds then sow,  
 Whilst moon doth grow — *It*

Sow peason and beans in the wane of the moon,  
 Who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soon,  
 That they with the planet may rest and arise,  
 And flourish, with bearing most plentifulwise — *It*

A note upon this passage in the Ed of 1744 confirms to some extent the practical value of this advice. The writer observes that, perhaps too

Who first found out the man i' th' moon,\*  
 That to the ancients was unknown,  
 How many dukes, and euls, and peers,  
 Are in the planetary spheres,  
 Then airy empire, and command,  
 Their several strengths by sea and land,  
 What factions they 'ave, and what they drive at  
 In public vogue, or what in private,  
 With what designs and interests  
 Each party manages contests  
 He made an instrument to know  
 If the moon shine at full or no,

much influence has been sometimes ascribed to the moon in rural affairs but not in the case of peas and beans, which, he says, sown during the increase, do run more to hawm and straw, and during the declension, more to cod, according to the common consent of countrymen. Dr Mavor, the last editor of *Jusser*—Ed 181.—sets aside the notion altogether. 'That the moon,' he observes, 'has a considerable effect on the weather few meteorologists will doubt but that the wane or the increase of this luminary promotes or retards vegetation, *per se*, is contrary to reason and experience. The ancients were guided by the age of the moon in felling timber an operation they always performed in the wane. Grafting took place when the moon was on the increase. All the incidents alluded to in the text were distributed by the astrologers in their almanacks and other prognosticating publications under particular divisions of the moon's course. Thus as we learn from some doggrel published in 1710, it was considered advisable to cut corns in the wane —

For when the moon's in her increase,  
 If corns be cut they grow upace,  
 but if you always do take care,  
 After the full your corns to pare,  
 they do insensibly decay  
 And will in time wear quite away

Certain medicines were to be taken when the moon was in Cancer, others when she was in Virgo people were to bith when she was in Aquarius or Pisces, and to have their hair cut when she was in Libra, Sagittarius, &c

\* This popular notion is supposed to have been derived from the account of the man who was taken by the children of Israel in the act of gathering sticks on the sabbath and condemned to be stoned to death—Numbers xv 32, *et seq*. But how he came to be imprisoned in the moon observes Mr Douce, has not yet been accounted for.

The man in the moon says Litton, is represented leaning upon a fork, on which he carries a bush of thorn, because it was for 'po'chynde

That would, as soon as e'er she shone, straight  
 Whethcr 'twere day or night demonstrate,  
 Tell what her diameter to an inch is,  
 And prove that she's not made of green cheese  
 It wou'd demonstrate, that the man in  
 The moon's a sea mediterranean,  
 And that it is no dog nor bitch  
 That stands behind him at his breech,  
 But a huge Caspian sea, or lake,  
 With arms, which men for legs mistake,  
 How large a gulph his tail composes,  
 And what a goodly bay his nose is,  
 How many German leagues by th' scale  
 Cape snout's from promontory tail ^

stake' on a Sunday that he is reported to have been thus confined  
 Chaucer, describing the moon, gives the following picture of its  
 solitary inhabitant, who, for his theft is excluded from heaven and  
 doomed to perpetual imprisonment there —

On her breast a chorle painted ful even,  
 Bearing a bush of thorns on his backe  
 Which for his theft might chime no ner the heven

*Testament of Cryseyde*

In Italy, Cain seems to be considered the offender, and, as remarked  
 by Mr Douce, is alluded to in a very extraordinary manner by Dante  
 in the *Inferno*, c. 22, where the moon is described by the periphrasis  
*Caino e le spine*

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* points out another allusion  
 by Dante to the popular notion of his time that Cain and his thorn-  
 bush were located in the moon. The poet is asking Beatrice to  
 explain the causes of the spots on the moon's surface —

— Che son gli segni lui,  
 Di questo corpo che l'uggiuo in terra  
 Fin di Cain i voleggiare altrui — *Paradiso* 11

But if it please thee, the dark spots explain  
 Upon the surface of this body shown

Which cause on earth the fabled tales of Cain

*WRIGHT'S Translation*

To this passage Costa appends the following note — Civo, danno  
 occasione al volgo di favoleggiare che nella luna sia Caino con una  
 forcate di spine

\* The bright and dark patches on the moon were popularly sup-  
 posed to indicate land and water. By the assistance of the telescope  
 they are discovered to consist of mountains and valleys, the former  
 believed to be of a volcanic character

He made a planetary gin,  
Which rats would run their own heads in,  
And come on purpose to be taken,  
Without th' expense of cheese or bacon  
With lute-stings, he would counterfeit  
Maggots, that crawl on dish of meat,  
Quote moles and spots on any place  
O' th' body, by the index face,†  
Detect lost maidenheads by sneezing,  
On breaking wind of dames, or pissing,  
Cure warts and coins, with application  
Of medicines to th' imagination,‡  
Flight agues into dogs, and scurvy,  
With rhymes, the toothach and catarrh §  
Chase evil spirits away by dint  
Of sickle, horse-shoe, hollow-flint,||

\* The small stings of a fiddle or lute, cut into short pieces, and stewed upon warm meat, will contract, and appear like live maggots.—N

† Lilly tells us that some philosophers considered the head to be the model of the whole body any mark there being the counterpart of a corresponding mark somewhere else but it does not appear that he placed any faith in that index himself He 'set his figure' when he wanted to discover moles and spots

‡ By the use of charms and amulets

§ It was a common belief that certain rhymes sewn up, and worn about the person would cure particular diseases Selden records a curious illustration of the influence of imagination in these cases A person of quality called on him at the Temple and told him that he had two devils in his head Selden concluded he was mad, but undertook to cure him, desiring to be left alone for an hour In the meanwhile he tied up a cord in a handsome piece of taffeta with strings to it, and when his visitor returned hung it round his neck, charging him at the same time to be very careful and sparing in his diet, and to say his prayers duly when he went to bed In a few days, his patient announced that he was better but not quite well, 'so, says Selden 'I gave him another thing to hang about his neck Three days after he came to me to my chambers, and professed he was now as well as ever he was in his life and did extremely thank me for the great care I had taken of him —*Table Talk*

|| Horse shoes were commonly nailed up over doors, not only to bring luck but as a protection against witches Aubrey says that most houses at the west end of London in his time, had the horse shoe on the threshold Bind notes that in 1797 many horse shoes

Spit fire out of a walnut-shell,  
 Which made the Roman slaves rebel,<sup>\*</sup>  
 And fire a mine in China here,  
 With sympathetic gunpowder  
 He knew what's ever's to be known,  
 But much more than he knew would own  
 What medicine 'twas that Paracelsus  
 Could make a man with, as he tells us,<sup>†</sup>  
 What figured slates are best to make,  
 On watery surface, duck or drake,  
 What bowling-stones, in running race  
 Upon a board, have swiftest pace,<sup>‡</sup>  
 Whether a pulse beat in the black  
 List of a dappled louse's back,  
 If systole or diastole§ move  
 Quickest when he's in wrath, or love,

---

were to be seen on thresholds in Monmouth street and St. Henry Hill, counted no less than seventeen nailed against the steps of doors in that street in 1813. Only five or six remained in 1841. At the present time [1855] there are not less than seven.

\* Alluding to the origin of the Servile war when Eunus, a slave, stimulated his companions to revolt by pretending that he had a commission from the gods to direct them to take arms, and, in order to exhibit a proof of his divine authority, he filled a nut-shell with fire and sulphur and putting it in his mouth, breathed out smoke and flames while he addressed them.

† Paracelsus was born near Zurich, in 1493. His father a physician, instructed him in the science of medicine, but his education in other respects was neglected, and, despising the ordinary tricks of knowledge, he pursued his own course of inquiry into the mysteries of nature, which finally led him to adopt the most extravagant and absurd theories. He travelled over nearly the whole of Europe, and is said to have visited Asia and Africa consulting all the professors of the black art he fell in with, particularly such as pretended to have any acquaintance with metallurgy, which was his favourite study. He had a panacea called Azoth, which he said was the philosopher's stone, and which his followers regarded as the tincture of life. After a life of wandering and controversy, he died in 1541, in an hospital at Salzburg. The notion that generation can be carried on by medicines or by sympathetic influences, was entertained by many writers, nor is it yet wholly relinquished in France, where treatises on the subject are still in circulation.

‡ The application of scientific principles to plays and pastimes.

§ The contraction and dilation of the heart, by which the circulation of the blood is effected.

When two of them do run a race,  
Whether they gallop, trot, or pace,  
How many scores a flea will jump,  
Of his own length, from head to jump,  
Which Sociates and Chærephon  
In vain assayed so long ago, —  
Whether his snout a perfect nose is,  
And not an elephant's proboscis,  
How many different specieses†  
Of maggots bred in rotten cheese,  
And which are next of kin to those  
Engendered in a chandler's nose,  
Or those not seen, but understood,  
That live in vinegar and wood ‡  
A paltry wretch he had, half-starved,  
That him in place of zany served,  
Hight Whachum, § bred to dash and draw,  
Not wine, but more unwholesome law,

---

\* In the *Clouds* of Aristophanes, where a description is given of the method by which Socrates and Chærephon endeavoured to measure the leap of a flea, which had jumped from the head of one to that of the other. They did not measure it, however by the length of the flea's body but by the size of its foot which they obtained by dipping its feet into melted wax, then taking the size when the wax hardened.

† See vol 1 p 79 note †

‡ These lines were, probably, intended to convey a banter upon Dr Robert Hooke whose scientific experiments at this time occupied much attention, and occasioned some controversy. In 1665, Hooke published his *Micrographia*, containing descriptions of numerous infusoria he had discovered by magnifying glasses. The animalcule found in vinegar, the bites of which were absurdly said to occasion its pungency the structure of fleas and mites, &c, are treated at large in that work. Dr Hooke was Secretary and Curator to the Royal Society and was held in much esteem by its members notwithstanding that he was charged with pretending to more knowledge than he possessed and claiming the merit of discoveries which were made by others. He was a man of singular habits, reserved, pugnacious, and mistrustful, but of great constancy in his labours. During the last two or three years of his life, he is said to have been so engrossed in his inventions and studies that he never left his table, or undressed, day or night and in that condition, emaciated by toil and privation, he died in March, 1703.

§ See Roger L Lstrange says, that this character was intended for

To make 'twixt words and lines huge gaps,\*  
 Wide as meridians in maps,  
 To squander paper, and spare ink,  
 Or cheat men of their words, some think  
 From this, by merited degrees,  
 He'd to more high advancement rise,  
 To be an under-conjurer,  
 Or journeyman astriologer  
 His business was to pump and wheedle,  
 And men with their own keys unmiddle,†  
 To make them to themselves give answers,  
 For which they pay the necromancers,  
 To fetch and carry intelligence  
 Of whom, and what, and where, and whence,  
 And all discoveries dispense  
 Among th' whole pack of conjurers,  
 What cut-purses have left with them,  
 For the right owners to redeem,  
 And what they dare not vent, find out,  
 To gain themselves and th' art repute,  
 Draw figures, schemes, and horoscopes,  
 Of Newgate, Bidewell, brokers' shops,  
 Of thieves ascendant in the cart,  
 And find out all by rules of art  
 Which way a serving-man, that's run  
 With clothes or money away, is gone,  
 Who picked a fob at holding-foth,‡  
 And where a watch, for half the worth,

---

one Tom Jones, a foolish Welshman, it is also ascribed to one Richard Green, who published a piece of ribaldry called *Hudibras in a snare* it is elsewhere said to have been designed for Sir George Wharton, and the author of the *List*, printed in 1710, tells us that under this character Butler reflects upon the writer of the spurious Second Part of *Hudibras*

\* Alluding to the forms adopted by law-writers

† Mackenhus in his book *De Chastataneia Lruditorum*, ed Amst, 1747, tells this story — N

‡ The cut purses followed their vocation at all public places, not only in the chapels and churches, and under the gallows at executions,



May be redeemed, or stolen plate  
 Restored at conscionable rate  
 Beside all this, he served his master  
 In quality of poetaster,  
 And rhymes appropriate could make  
 To every month i' th' almanack,\*  
 Where terms begin, and end, could tell,  
 With their returns, in doggerel,  
 When the exchequer opens and shuts,  
 And sowgelder with safety cuts,  
 When men may eat and drink their fill,  
 And when be temperate, if they will,  
 When use, and when abstain from vice,  
 Figs, grapes, phlebotomy, and spice  
 And as in prison mean rogues beat  
 Hemp for the service of the great,  
 So Whachum beat his dirty brains  
 T' advance his master's fame and gains,

but even in the courts of justice Ben Jonson's ballad, detailing their practices informs us that on one occasion a judge on the bench was robbed of his purse —

At Worcester tis known well and even in the jail,  
 A knight of good worship did there shew his face  
 Against the foul sessions in zeal for to rail,  
 And so lost *ipso facto* his purse in the place  
 Nay, once from his seat  
 Of judgment so great,  
 A judge there did lose a fur purse of velvet  
 At plays, and at sermons and at the sessions  
 In duly their practice such booty to make,  
 Yet under the gallows, at executions  
 They stick not the stark abouts purses to take

*Bartholomew Fair*, iii 5

This ballad, consisting of five stanzas was afterwards printed with additions, under the title of *A Caveat for Cut purses* — See *Songs from the Dramatists*, p 117

\* Alluding, perhaps, as Dr Grey suggests to John Booker, the astrologer, whose 'excellent verses' Lilly tells us upon the twelve months, framed according to the configuration of each month, being blessed with success according to his predictions, procured him much reputation all over England'

And, like the devil's oracles,  
 Put into doggerel rhymes his spells,  
 Which, over ev'ry month's blank page  
 I th' almanack, strange bulks<sup>\*</sup> presage  
 He would an elegy compose  
 On maggots squeezed out of his nose,  
 In lyric numbers write an ode on  
 His mistress, eating a black-pudden,  
 And, when imprisoned air escaped her,  
 It puffed him with poetic rapture,  
 His sonnets charmed th' attentive crowd,  
 By wide-mouthed mortal trolled aloud,  
 That, circled with his long-eared guests,  
 Like Orpheus looked among the beasts  
 A carman's horse could not pass by,  
 But stood tied up to poetry,  
 No porter's burthen passed along,  
 But served for burthen to his song  
 Each window like a pillory appears,  
 With heads thrust through, nailed by the ears,  
 All trades run in as to the sight  
 Of monsters, or their dear delight  
 The gallow-tree, when cutting purse  
 Breeds business for heroic verse,  
 Which none does hear, but would have hung  
 T' have been the theme of such a song<sup>†</sup>  
 Those two together long had lived,  
 In mansion, prudently contrived,  
 Where neither tree nor house could bar  
 The free detection of a star,<sup>‡</sup>

---

\* A cant term for *baull* According to Blount it is an Arabic word signifying nothing

† So did he move our passions, some were known

To wish, for the defence the crime their own

DEWHAM—*On the Earl of Strafford's Trial and Death*

‡ 'In 1652 I purchased my house and some lands in Hersham in the parish of Walton-upon Thames, in the county of Surrey where I now live The purchase of the house and lands, and buildings, stood

And nigh an ancient obelisk  
Was raised by him, found out by Fisk,<sup>†</sup>  
On which was written, not in words,  
But hieroglyphic mute† of birds,  
Many rare pithy saws, concerning  
The worth of astiologic learning  
From top of this there hung a rope,  
To which he fastened telescope,  
The spectacles with which the stars  
He reads in smallest characters  
It happened as a boy, one night,  
Did fly his taise† of a kite,  
The strangest long-winged hawk that flies,  
That, like a bud of Paradise,  
On herald's mantlet, has no legs,§  
Nor hatches young ones, nor lays eggs,

me in nine hundred and fifty pounds sterling, which I have very much augmented — *LILLY'S Life*

\* We learn from Lilly that Nicholas Fisk was a licentiate in physic, born in Suffolk, near Framlingham, of very good parentage, and that he was educated at the country schools studying astrology and physic at home which he practised at Colchester, afterwards settling in London. Lilly gives a high character of him in his art. He was a person very studious, libonous of good apprehension and had by his own industry obtained both in astrology, physic, arithmetic, astronomy, geometry and algebra, singular judgment, he would in astrology resolve hardy questions very soundly but was ever diffident of his own abilities, he was exquisitely skilful in the art of directions upon nativities and had a good genius in performing judgment thereupon, but very unhappy he was that he had no genius in teaching his scholars, for he never perfected any — *Life*

† The dung of birds —

Upon the oak, the plum tree, and the holme,  
The stock dove and the black-bird should not come,  
Whose nesting on those trees do make them grow,  
Rot curing Hyphea and the misletoe

BROWNE — *Britain Past* 1

‡ Tercel, the male of the go-shawk, called the gentle tercel on account of its tractable disposition. According to some, says Mr Halliwell, the term was also applied to the male eagle.

§ The supposition that the birds of Paradise—found in the Oriental islands and in New Guinea—have no legs may, probably, have arisen from the fact, that their legs are richly feathered at the extremities. Le Blanc says that they were called buds of Paradise, not only on

His train was six yards long, milk-white,  
 At th' end of which there hung a light,  
 Enclosed in lantern made of paper,  
 That far off like a star did appear  
 This Sidrophel by chance espied,  
 And with amazement staring wide,  
 'Bless us,' quoth he, 'what dreadful wonder  
 Is that appears in heaven yonder?  
 A comet, and without a beard!  
 Or star that ne'er before appeared?  
 I'm certain 'tis not in the scroll  
 Of all those beasts, and fish, and fowl,  
 With which, like Indian plantations,  
 The learned stock the constellations,  
 Nor those that, drawn for signs,† have been  
 To th' houses‡ where the planets run  
 It must be supernatural,  
 Unless it be that cannon-ball  
 That, shot i' th' air, point-blank upright,  
 Was borne to that prodigious height,

— —

account of their beauty, but because the vulgar, believing that they were found only after they were dead, imagined they must have dropped out of heaven. There are several species, the largest of which is two feet four inches in length. The 'herald's mottlet' is a fanciful bird, shaped like a martin or swallow, with short tuft of feathers in place of legs. It is the distinction, in heraldry, of a fourth son.

\* The stars are grouped by astronomers into constellations, to which they assign the names of animals, fish &c. according to their forms. Butler elsewhere alludes to this ancient system.

That elephants are in the moon,  
 Though we had now discovered none,  
 Is easily made manifest,  
 Since, from the greatest to the least,  
 All other stars and constellations  
 Have cattle of all sorts of nations  
 And heaven, like a lute's hoide,  
 With great and numerous doves is stored

*Elephant in the Moon*

† Signs, a pun between signs for public houses, and signs or constellations in the heavens.—N

‡ The astrologers called the constellations 'houses,' as being the dwellings, or places of abode, of the planets

That, learned philosophers maintain,  
It ne'er came backwards down again,\*  
But in the any region yet  
Hangs, like the body of Mahomet †  
For if it be above the shade,  
That by the earth's round bulk is made,  
'Tis probable it may, from far,  
Appear no bullet, but a star'

This said, he to his engine flew,  
Placed near at hand, in open view,  
And raised it, till it levelled right  
Against the glow-worm tail of kite, ‡  
Then peeping through, 'Bless us,' quoth he,  
'It is a planet, now, I see,  
And, if I err not, by his proper  
Figure, that's like tobacco-stopper,  
It should be Saturn § yes, 'tis clear  
'Tis Saturn, but what makes him there?  
Hes got between the Dragon's tail  
And farther leg behind o' th' Whale, ||  
Pray heaven divert the fatal omen,  
For 'tis a prodigy not common,

---

\* Alluding to the absurd experiment related of some unknown philosophers who fired a cannon point-blank against the zenith, and then because they could not find where it fell, concluded that it must have hit the mark

† The fable of Mahomet's coffin being hung in a vault of loadstones forms no part of the belief of the faithful, and is denied by the Mahometans when they hear it related by the Christians. It had its origin, probably, in the Mahometan tradition concerning the stone upon which Mahomet placed his foot when he mounted the beast Alborak on his ascent to heaven. The stone, it appears, ascended also, and was checked by Mahomet, who put his hand upon it to prohibit it from rising any farther, and from thence to the present it has remained suspended at a considerable distance from the earth. The true believer still beholds the stone motionless in the air.

‡ The glow worm emits its light from the extremity of the abdomen.

§ The configuration of Saturn, in some of the old books of astronomy is said to resemble a particular form of tobacco stopper, having a round knob shooting out with two ends.

On some old globes the whale is described with legs — N

And can no less than the world's end,  
 Or Nature's funeral, portend'  
 With that, he fell again to pry  
 Through perspective, more wistfully,  
 When, by mischance, the fatal sting,  
 That kept the towering fowl on wing,  
 Breaking, down fell the star 'Well shot,'  
 Quoth Whachum, who right wisely thought  
 He 'ad levelled at a star, and hit it,  
 But Sidrophel, more subtle-witted,  
 Cried out, 'What horrible and fearful  
 Portent is this, to see a star fall'  
 It threatens nature, and the doom  
 Will not be long before it come!  
 When stars do fall, 'tis plain enough  
 The day of judgment's not far off,  
 As lately 'twas revealed to Sedgwick,\*  
 And some of us find out by magic  
 Then, since the time we have to live  
 In this world's shortened, let us strive  
 To make our best advantage of it,  
 And pay our losses with our profit'  
 This feat fell out not long before  
 The knight, upon the forenamed score,  
 In quest of Sidrophel advancing,  
 Was now in prospect of the mansion,  
 Whom he discovering, turned his glass,  
 And found far off 'twas Hudibras †

---

\* William Sedgwick, a fanatic prophet and preacher, who seems to have run through all the phases of sectarianism, being alternately a Presbyterian, an Independent, and an Anabaptist. On one occasion, pretending that it had been revealed to him in a vision that Doomsday was at hand, he retired to the house of Sir Francis Russell in Cambridgeshire, and finding some gentlemen at bowls, he called upon them to prepare for their approaching dissolution. Hence he acquired the nickname of Doomsday Sedgwick.—See Wood's *Athen Oxon*.

† It is evident from this line that Sidrophel was acquainted with the person of Hudibras, but Hudibras does not seem to have known Sidrophel, except by report. Whether Lally was personally acquainted with Sir Samuel Luke is doubtful. A note in Grey's *Hudibras* says, it

‘Whachum,’ quoth he, ‘Look yonder, some  
 To try or use our art are come  
 The one’s the learnèd knight, seek out,  
 And pump ’em what they come about’  
 Whachum advanced, with all submissness  
 T’ accost ’em, but much more then business  
 He held a stirrup, while the knight  
 From leathern Bare-bones did alight,  
 And, taking from his hand the bridle,  
 Approached, the dark squire to uniddle  
 He gave him first the time o’ th’ day,  
 And welcomed him, as he might say  
 He asked him whence they came, and whither  
 Then business lay? Quoth Ralpho, ‘Hither’  
 ‘Did you not lose’†—Quoth Ralpho, ‘Nay’  
 Quoth Whachum, ‘Sir, I meant your way’  
 Your knight’‡—Quoth Ralpho, ‘Is a lover,—  
 And pains intol’able doth suffer,  
 For lovers’ hearts are not their own hearts,  
 Nor lights, nor lungs, and so forth downwards’  
 ‘What time’—Quoth Ralpho, ‘Sun, too long,  
 Three years it off and on has hung—’  
 Quoth he, ‘I meant what time o’ the day ’tis,§  
 Quoth Ralpho, ‘Between seven and eight ’tis’  
 ‘Why then,’ quoth Whachum, ‘my small art  
 Tells me the dame has a hard heart,

appears from Lilly’s *Life* that he was, but the only reference in that book to Sir Samuel does not warrant such an inference

\* We learn from a subsequent line that the time was evening

† He supposes, observes Dr Nash, that they came to inquire after something stolen or strayed

‡ The whole scene is ingeniously conceived Whachum cunningly extracts from Ralph the object of the knights visit, and afterwards communicates it to Sidrophel in the presence of both, by means of astrological phraseology which they do not understand This device enables the conjurer, much to the astonishment of Hudibras to speak upon the business with an appearance of oracular knowledge

§ Whachum a second time throws Ralph off his guard, by pretending that he has mistaken his question, thus obtaining the information he wants without seeming to seek it—a stratagem which Ralph with all his knowledge of the arts of conjurers, has not skill enough to detect

Or great estate'—Quoth Ralph, 'A jointure,  
Which makes him have so hot a mind t' her'

Meanwhile the knight was making water,  
Before he fell upon the matter,  
Which having done, the wizard steps in,  
To give him a suitable reception,  
But kept his business at a bay,  
Till Whachum put him in the way,  
Who having now, by Ralpho's light,  
Expounded th' errand of the knight,  
And what he came to know, drew near  
To whisper in the conjurer's ear,  
Which he prevented thus 'What was't,'  
Quoth he, 'that I was saying last,  
Before these gentlemen arrived?'  
Quoth Whachum, 'Venus you retrieved'  
In opposition with Mars,  
And no benign or friendly stars  
T' ally the effect'† Quoth wizard, 'So'  
In Vugo? ha"‡ Quoth Whachum, 'No'  
'Has Saturn nothing to do in it?'§  
'One tenth of's circle to a minute?'||  
'Tis well,' quoth he—'Sir, you'll excuse  
This rudeness I am forced to use,  
It is a scheme, and face of heaven  
As th' aspects are disposed this even,  
I was contemplating upon  
When you arrived, but now I've done'

— — — — —  
\* Found

† Venus in opposition with Mars clearly reveals to *Sidrophel* not only that there is a mistress in the case, but that she is unfavourable to the knight's suit

‡ The answer indicates that the lady is not a virgin—consequently, by inference, that she is a widow

§ By this subtle inquiry *Sidrophel* asks how long the suit has been going on, Saturn being the god of time

|| Saturn's periodical revolution round the sun occupies nearly twenty nine years and a half, the tenth of which term would be about the three years during which on and off, according to Ralph's communication, the courtship had lasted



Quoth Hudibras, 'If I appear  
Unseasonable in coming here  
At such a time, to interrupt  
Your speculations, which I hoped  
Assistance from, and come to use,  
'Tis fit that I ask your excuse'

'By no means, Sir,' quoth Sidiophel,  
The stars your coming did foretell,  
I did expect you here, and knew,  
Before you spake, your business too'

Quoth Hudibras, 'Make that appear,  
And I shall credit whatso'er  
You tell me after, on your word,  
Howe'er unlikely, or absurd'

'You are in love, Sir, with a widow,'  
Quoth he, 'that does not greatly heed you,  
And for three years has hid your wit  
And passion, without drawing bit,  
And now your business is to know  
If you shall carry her, or no'

Quoth Hudibras, 'You're in the right,  
But how the devil you come by't  
I can't imagine, for the stars,  
I'm sure, can tell no more than a horse,  
Nor can their aspects, though you pore  
Your eyes out on 'em, tell you more  
Than th' oracle of sieve and shears,\*  
That turns as certain as the spheres,

\* The mode of discovering a thief by the oracle of the sieve and shears was performed in this way the points of the shears were stuck in the rim of a sieve two persons supporting them with the tips of their fingers, a certain passage in the Bible was then read aloud, and St Peter and St Paul were asked whether A, B, or C (naming in succession the suspected persons) was the thief, and at the name of the thief the sieve would suddenly turn out. This is a very ancient mode of divination. It is mentioned in the third Idyl of Theocritus, the passage is thus rendered by Creech —

To Agricola too, I made the same demand,  
A cunning woman she, I crossed her hand,

But if the devil s of your counsel,  
 Much may be done, my noble donzel,\*  
 And 'tis on his account I come,  
 To know from you my fatal doom'

Quoth Sidiophel, 'If you suppose,  
 Sir Knight, that I am one of those,  
 I might suspect, and take the alarm,  
 Your business is but to inform,†  
 But if it be, 'tis ne'er the near,  
 You have a wrong sow by the ear,  
 For I assure you, for my part,  
 I only deal by rules of art,  
 Such as are lawful, and judge by  
 Conclusions of astrology,  
 But for the devil, [I] know nothing by him,  
 But only this, that I defy him'

Quoth he, 'Whatever others deem ye,  
 I understand your metonymy,‡  
 Your words of second-hand intention,§  
 When things by wrongful names you mention,  
 The mystic sense of all your terms,  
 That are indeed but magic charms

She turned the sieve and shears, and told me true,  
 That I should love, but not be loved by you

See also Potter's *Greek Antiquities* Ben Jonson alludes to it —

Searching for things lost with a sieve and shears  
*Alchemist*, 1 1

It was commonly practised in England down to the Restoration, and lingered long after amongst the peasantry in remote districts

\* A squic page, or attendant Nares traces it to *donzel*—It, a squire, a young man The donzel was, generally, a person of good birth

† To give information against him which would have exposed him to immediate prosecution, the law against witches and conjurers being at that time carried into severe execution—See *ante*, p 11, note \*

‡ A figure in rhetoric by which one word, or thing, is substituted by representation for another, the effect for the cause, or *vice versa*—as, we say a man 'keeps a good table,' instead of good provisions, or, 'we read Shakspere,' meaning his works Hudibras hints that he understands the juggle of terms by which Sidiophel endeavours to mystify him

§ Words not used in their primary meaning

To raise the devil, and can one thing,  
 And that is down-right conjuring,  
 And in itself more warrantable  
 Than cheat or canting to a rabble,  
 Or putting tricks upon the moon,  
 Which by confederacy are done  
 Your ancient conjurers were wont  
 To make her from her sphere dismount,  
 And to their incantation stoop,\*  
 They scorned to pore through telescope,  
 Or idly play at bo-peep with her,  
 To find out cloudy or fair weather,  
 Which every almanack can tell,  
 Perhaps as learnedly and well  
 As you yourself—Then, friend, I doubt  
 You go the farthest way about  
 Your modern Indian magician  
 Makes but a hole in th' earth to piss in,†  
 And straight resolves all questions by't,  
 And seldom fails to be i' th' right  
 The Rosicrucian way's more sure  
 To bring the devil to the lure,  
 Each of 'em has a several gin,  
 To catch intelligences‡ in  
 Some by the nose, with fumes, to span 'em,  
 As Dunstan did the devil's giannam,§

\* Camdia, the witch in Horace boasts of her power in this respect. Also the witch in Ovid. The poets ascribed it likewise to the influence of incantations—G

† 'The King presently called to his Bough to clear the air the conjurer immediately made a hole in the ground wherein he urined'—*Le Blanc's Travels*. The ancient Zabu used to dig a hole in the earth, and fill it with blood, as the means of forming a correspondence with demons, and obtaining their favour—N

‡ Demons or spirits

§ St Dunstan was born in 925, became in succession Abbot of Glastonbury, Bishop of the united sees of London and Worcester, and finally Archbishop of Canterbury. He died at the age of sixty-four. He was a man of great learning, according to the standard of his age, boundless ambition, and consummate intrigue. He studied the occult sciences, and during his retirement at Glastonbury dug a cave,

Others with characters and words  
 Catch 'em, as men in nets do birds,  
 And some with symbols, signs, and tucks,  
 Engraved in planetary nicks,<sup>\*</sup>  
 With their own influences will fetch 'em  
 Down from their orbs, arrest, and catch 'em,  
 Make 'em depose and answer to  
 All questions, ere they let them go  
 Bombastus kept a devil's bird  
 Shut in the pommel of his sword,  
 That taught him all the cunning pranks  
 Of past and future mountebanks †  
 Kelly ‡ did all his feats upon  
 The devil's looking-glass, a stone, §

---

or give, in the cuth, with a small aperture for light, where he exercised his pursuit of working in metals. It was here he performed his first 'miracle' the incident alluded to in the text. 'One night, says Osborne his biographer, 'the whole neighbourhood was alarmed by the most terrific howlings and in the morning, on the people flocking around him to inquire the cause he gravely informed them that the devil having introduced his head into his window, for the purpose of tempting him under the form of a woman he had seized him by the nose with red-hot pincers, which sat in not relishing had uttered those alarming cries.—See also BUTLER'S *Character of an Hermetic Philosopher*

\* Figures and signs arranged in certain relations with the planets and constellations

† Bombastus was the family name of Paracelsus.—See *ante*, p. 22 note † Upon this passage Butler has the following note.—'Paracelsus is said to have kept a small devil prisoner in the pommel of his sword which was the reason, perhaps why he was so valiant in his drink however, it was to better purpose than Hannibal carried poison in his, to dispatch himself, if he should happen to be surprised in any great extremity, for the sword would have done the feat alone much better, and more soldier like, and it was below the honour of so great a commander to go out of the world like a rat'—Ed. 1674

‡ See *ante*, p. 12, note §

§ The angelical stone, or speculum, of Dr Dee, who pretended that it was brought to him by the angels Raphael and Gabriel, with whom he professed to be familiar. He is said to have shown this speculum to Queen Elizabeth, and explained its properties to her. According to some descriptions, the stone had the appearance of a volcanic production, and was a species of vitrified lava, and other accounts inform us that upon examination it turned out to be nothing more than a polished piece of cannel coal, of a circular form, with a handle. It passed into the possession of the Earl of Peterborough, at Drayton,

Where, playing with him at bo-peep,  
He solved all problems ne'er so deep  
Agrippa kept a Stygian pug,  
I' th' garb and habit of a dog,\*  
That was his tutor, and the cu  
Read to th' occult philosopher,†  
And taught him subtly to maintain  
All other sciences are vain ‡

To this, quoth Sidrophello, 'Su,  
Agrippa was no conjurer,  
Nor Paracelsus, no, nor Behmen §  
Nor was the dog a cacodæmon ||  
But a true dog, that would shew tricks  
For th' emperor, and leap o'er sticks  
Would fetch and carry, was more civil  
Than other dogs, and yet no devil,  
And whatsoever he's said to do,  
He went the self-same way we go  
As for the Rosy-cross philosophers,  
Whom you will have to be but sorcerers,  
What they pretend to is no more  
Than Trismegistus ¶ did before,

thence fell to Lady Betty Guimane by whom it was given to the Duke of Argyll, whose son Lord Firdene Campbell, presented it to Horace Wilpole It was sold in 1842 at the dispersion of the curiosities of Strawberry Hill

\* 'Coinchus Agrippa had a dog that was suspected to be a spirit, for some tricks he was wont to do beyond the capacity of a dog, as it was thought but the author of *Maqua Adamica* has taken a great deal of pains to vindicate both the doctor and the dog from that aspersion in which he has shown great respect and kindness for them both'—  
BUTLER—Fol. 1674

† So called from a book ascribed to him, entitled *De Occultâ Philosophia*

‡ Nothing can be more pleasant than this turn given to Agrippa's silly book, *De Vanitate Scientiarum*—WARBURTON

§ Jacob Behmen, or Boehmen, the founder of the sect of the Behmenists, was born in Upper Lusitia in 1575 He had some knowledge of chemistry and pretended to have been possessed of a divine light He published a great number of works illustrating his visionary religious notions Behmen appears to have been a fanatic, who deluded himself in common with others

|| Simply an evil spirit

¶ The Hermes of the Greeks, and Mercury of the Latins

Pythagoras\* old Zoroaster,†  
 And Apollonius then master,‡  
 To whom they do confess they owe  
 All that they do, and all they know'

Quoth Hudibras,—'Alas! what is't t' us  
 Whether 'twas said by Trismegistus,  
 If it be nonsense, false, or mystic,  
 Or not intelligible, or sophistic?  
 'Tis not antiquity, nor author,  
 That makes truth truth, although Time's daughter,  
 'Twas he that put her in the pit,  
 Before he pulled her out of it,§  
 And as he eats his sons just so  
 He feeds upon his daughters too ||  
 Nor does it follow, 'cause a herald  
 Can make a gentleman, scarce a year old,  
 To be descended of a race  
 Of ancient kings in a small space,¶  
 That we should all opinions hold  
 Authentic, that we can make old'

\* The Greek philosopher

† Neither the age nor identity of Zoroaster can be determined. By some he is said to have been the King of the Medians who was slain by Ninus, and commonly reputed the inventor of magic. Some make him contemporary with Abraham others place him five thousand years before the Trojan war. The diversity of speculations arises from the number of historical persons who are known by the same name.

‡ Master of the Rosicrucians. He embraced the doctrines of Pythagoras, and many other things are related of him. He was said to have been a magician of extraordinary skill and to have had the power of raising the dead, of making himself invisible and of being in two places at the same time.

§ Clemens said, the truth was hid in a pit. Yes, says our author, but you Greek philosophers were they who first put her there, and then claimed to yourselves so much merit for drawing her out again —  
 WARBURTON,

|| As Saturn or Time, is said to eat his sons,—so he may also be supposed to devour his daughters, of whom Truth is one.

¶ The satire applies generally to the assumption of fictitious pedigrees by the help of the heralds but it had a special application to the time of the Civil Wars, when many persons who were meanly born rose to wealth and power, and set up pretensions to an ancient descent.

Quoth Sidiophel, ' It is no part  
Of prudence to cry down an art,  
And what it may perform, deny,  
Because you understand not why,  
As Averious \* played but a mean trick,  
To damn our whole art for eccentric,  
For who knows all that knowledge contains?  
Men dwell not on the tops of mountains,  
But on their sides, on usings, seat,  
So 'tis with knowledge's vast height  
Do not the histories of all ages  
Relate miraculous presages  
Of strange turns, in the world's affairs,  
Foreseen b' astrologers, soothsayers,  
Chaldeans, learned Genethliacs,†  
And some that have writ almanacks?  
The Median emperor dreamt his daughter  
Had pissed all Asia under water,  
And that a vine, sprung from her haunches,  
O'erspread his empire with its branches, †

\* A famous Arabian lawyer and philosopher, who flourished in the latter part of the twelfth century. His father was high-priest and chief judge under the Emperor of Morocco of the kingdom of Corduba, his authority extending over Andalusia and Valencia. On the death of his father he succeeded to these offices, in addition to which he was afterwards appointed judge of Morocco and Mauritania. He obtained great eminence by his discourses on natural philosophy, religion, law, and medicine, and although he did not understand Greek, he wrote annotations on Aristotle's works, which acquired for him the name of the Commentator. His celebrity soon surrounded him by enemies, who denounced him to the Emperor as a heretic and succeeded in procuring his dismissal and degradation. His successor however became so unpopular that Averious was recalled and reinstated. He died at Morocco in 1226. His works were collected and published at Lyons and Venice in the sixteenth century, and a third edition appeared at Venice in 1608.

† Soothsayers who cast nativities, and foretold the events of a life from the omens and incidents attending the birth.

‡ Astyages, King of Media having had this extraordinary dream of his daughter Medea, married her to an obscure Persian, in the hope of averting its fulfilment. But this very precaution led to its accomplishment. Cyrus, the son of Mandane, overran the whole of Asia, and transferred the empire to the Persians.

And did not soothsayers expound it,  
 As after by th' event he found it?  
 When Cæsar in the senate fell,  
 Did not the sun eclipsed foretell,  
 And, in resentment of his slaughter,  
 Looked † pale for almost a year after?  
 Augustus having, b' oversight,  
 Put on his left shoe 'fore his right, ‡  
 Had like to have been slain that day,  
 By soldiers mutining for pay  
 Are there not myriads of this sort,  
 Which stories of all times report?  
 Is it not ominous in all countries,  
 When crows and ravens croak upon trees? §  
 The Roman senate, when within  
 The city walls an owl was seen,  
 Did cause then clergy, with lustrations,  
 Our Synod calls humiliations,  
 The round-faced prodigy t' avert  
 From doing town or country hurt  
 And if an owl have so much power,  
 Why should not planets have much more,  
 That in a region far above  
 Inferior fowls of the air move,  
 And should see further, and foreknow  
 More than then augury below?  
 Though that once served the polity  
 Of mighty states to govern by,

\* The prodiges that preceded the death of Cæsar are mentioned by several of the classical authors. † Should we not read Look?

‡ This is a very old superstition. It was also thought to be the forerunner of some calamity to put on either shoe on the wrong foot. 'Auguste,' says St Foix, 'cet empereur qui gouverna avec tant de sagesse et dont le regne fut si florissant, restoit immobile et consterné lorsqu'il lui arrivoit par mégarde de mettre le soulier droit au pied gauche, et le soulier gauche au pied droit.'

§ The cries of ravens and crows are generally interpreted as weather prognostics. If they croak against the sun it is for fine weather—if they go into the water, and croak it is for rain. The raven has been a bird of ill omen in all ages. Bishop Hall says that 'if he hear but a raven croak from the next roof he makes his will.'



And this is what we take in hand,  
 By powerful art, to understand,  
 Which, how we have performed, all ages  
 Can speak th' events of our presiges  
 Have we not lately in the moon  
 Found a new world, to th' old unknown?  
 Discovered sea and land, Columbus  
 And Magellan could never compass?  
 Made mountains with our tubes appear,  
 And cattle grazing on 'em there?

Quoth Hudibras, ' You lie so ope,  
 That I, without a telescope,  
 Can find your tricks out, and descry  
 Where you tell truth, and where you lie  
 For Anaxagoras, long ago  
 Saw hills, as well as you, i' th' moon,†  
 And held the sun was but a piece  
 Of red-hot iron as big as Greece,  
 Believed the heavens were made of stone,  
 Because the sun had voided one,

---

\* ANAXAGORAS of Clazomene, one of the most distinguished of the ancient philosophers. He was a disciple of Anaximenes and flourished about 500 years before the Christian era. His indefatigable researches led him to adopt opinions so much in advance of his age that he was accused of treating the gods with impiety and was thrown into prison and condemned to death. Pericles who had been one of his pupils with difficulty obtained a commutation of his sentence to fine and banishment. Anaxagoras then retired to Lampsacus, where he died. Amongst his pupils were Euripides and Pericles, and some add Socrates and Themistocles. His great reputation as a philosopher obtained for him so much respect from the people of Lampsacus, that they requested him to inform them in what manner they might acceptably express their respect for his memory after his death to which he replied by desiring that the day of his death should be kept annually as a holiday in their schools. This custom was strictly observed for many centuries. Anaxagoras was the first of the Greek philosophers who separated mind from matter, and recognised the action of a Supreme Intelligence in the design and formation of the material universe. He thus assigned an adequate cause for the existence of the visible world.

† Anaxagoras maintained that the moon was an opaque body, receiving light from the sun, and that it was a habitable region, divided into land and water.

And, rather than he would recant  
 Th' opinion, suffered banishment '   
 But what, alas! is it to us,  
 Whether i' th' moon, men thus or thus  
 Do eat their porridge, cut their corns,  
 Or whether they have tails or horns?   
 What trade from thence can you advance,  
 But what we nearer have from Fiance?   
 What can our travellers bring home,  
 That is not to be learned at Rome?   
 What politics, or strange opinions,  
 That are not in our own dominions?   
 What science can be brought from thence,  
 In which we do not here commence?   
 What revelations, or religions,  
 That are not in our native regions?   
 Are sweating lanterns,† or screen-fans,‡  
 Made better there than they're in Fiance?   
 Or do they teach to sing and play  
 O' th' gait there a newer way?   
 Can they make plays there, that shall fit  
 The public humour with less wit?   
 Write wittier dances, quantier shows,  
 Or fight with more ingenious blows?

---

\* The whole of this passage is in a spirit of bantering exaggeration. It may be doubted from the rational doctrines Anaxagoras is known to have promulgated, whether the extraneous notions ascribed to him by some writers had any foundation in fact. It is said that he considered the sun to be a circular mass of hot non, something larger than the Peloponnesus, and the stars to be stones which had been whirled from the earth by the violent circumvolution of the surrounding ether. It is not easy to believe that such absurd opinions were held by an investigator who examined natural phenomena so strictly as to arrive at several conclusions which the subsequent discoveries of science have confirmed.

† A sort of box with a lamp inside. It was used in a certain class of diseases, the patient being shut up in it to encourage perspiration.

‡ The screen fan was generally made of embroidered leather, paper, straw or feathers. It hung by the side of the chimney piece, and was used by ladies to shade their faces from the fire.

Or does the man i' th' moon look big,  
 And wear a huger periwig?  
 Show in his gait, or face, more tricks  
 Than our own native lunatics?  
 But if w' outdo him here at home,  
 What good of your design can come?  
 As wind i' th' hypocondries pent,  
 Is but a blast, if downward sent,  
 But if it upward chance to fly,  
 Becomes new light and prophecy,  
 So when your speculations tend  
 Above then just and useful end,  
 Although they promise strange and great  
 Discoveries of things far set,  
 They are but idle dreams and fancies,  
 And savour strongly of the ganzas †  
 Tell me but what's the natural cause  
 Why on a sign no painter draws  
 The full-moon ever, but the half?  
 Resolve that with your Jacob's staff, ‡  
 Or why wolves raise a hubbub at her,  
 And dogs howl when she shines in water?  
 And I shall freely give my vote,  
 You may know something more remote.  
 At this, deep Sidiophel looked wise,  
 And staring round with owl-like eyes,  
 He put his face into a posture  
 Of sapience, and began to bluster,  
 For having three times shook his head  
 To stir his wit up, thus he said

\* Hypochondria—the spaces on each side of the epigastric region

† Alluding to a sort of astronomical romance written by Godwin, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, called *The Man in the Moon, or, a Discourse of a Voyage thither*. In this expedition the traveller ascends to the moon in a light carriage drawn by geese—in Spanish *ganzas*

‡ A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances —

Reach then a soaring quill, that I may write,  
 As with a Jacob's staff to take her height

CLEVELAND — *The Hecatomb to his Mistress*

' Art has no mortal enemies  
 Next ignorance, but owls and geese,  
 Those consecrated geese, in orders,  
 That to the Capitol were warders,  
 And being then upon patrol,  
 With noise alone beat off the Gaul,  
 Or those Athenian sceptic owls,  
 That will not credit their own souls,  
 Or any science understand,  
 Beyond the reach of eye or hand,  
 But measuring all things by their own  
 Knowledge, hold nothing's to be known,  
 Those wholesale critics, that in coffee-  
 Houses cry down all philosophy,  
 And will not know upon what ground  
 In nature we our doctrine found,  
 Although with pregnant evidence  
 We can demonstrate it to sense,  
 As I just now have done to you,  
 Foretelling what you came to know  
 Were the stars only made to light  
 Robbers and burglars by night?  
 To wait on drunkards, thieves, gold-finders,  
 And lovers solacing behind doors,  
 Or giving one another pledges  
 Of matrimony under hedges?  
 Or witches simpling, and on gibbets  
 Cutting from malefactor's snippets?†  
 Or from the pillovy tips of eais  
 Of rebel-saints and perjurers?

---

\* Gathering simples —

As simpling new fun I weed each sung by tune,  
 The listening river would neglect his run  
 GARTH — *Dispensary*, v

† And filons' bones from rifled gibbets torn,  
 Like those which some old hag at midnight steals  
 For witchcrafts, amulets, and charms, and spells  
 OLDHAM — *Satires on the Jesuits*, iv

Only to stand by, and look on,  
 But not know what is said or done?<sup>2</sup>  
 Is there a constellation there  
 That was not born and bred up here,  
 And therefore cannot be to learn  
 In any inferior concern?<sup>2</sup>  
 Were they not, during all their lives,  
 Most of 'em pirates, whores, and thieves?<sup>2</sup>  
 And is it like they have not skill,  
 In their old practices, some skill?<sup>2</sup>  
 Is there a planet that by birth  
 Does not derive its house from earth,  
 And therefore probably must know  
 What is, and hath been done below?<sup>2</sup>  
 Who made the Balance, or whence came  
 The Bull, the Lion, and the Ram?<sup>2</sup>  
 Did not we here the Argo rig,  
 Make Berenice's periwig?<sup>2</sup> †  
 Whose livery does the coachman wear?<sup>2</sup> †  
 Or who made Cassiopeia's chair?<sup>2</sup> †  
 And therefore, as they came from hence,  
 With us may hold intelligence  
 Plato denied the world can be  
 Governed without geometry §  
 For money being the common scale  
 Of things by measure, weight and tale,

---

Queen Berenice, when her husband, Ptolemy Evergetes, undertook  
 an expedition into Syria, made a vow to cut off her hair, in case he  
 should come back in safety. On his return she kept her pledge, and  
 dedicated her hair in the temple built by Ptolemy Philadelphus to the  
 memory of his wife, Arsinoë. By some accident the offering was lost,  
 and Conon of Samos, a mathematician, to soothe her feelings, declared  
 that the hair was carried up to heaven where it was formed into seven  
 stars near the tail of the Lion. Hence the constellation *Coma*  
*Berenices*.

† Bootes, in the constellation of Charles's Wain the Great Bear, is  
 sometimes called the Driver.

† A constellation in the northern hemisphere consisting of fifty-five  
 stars. Cassiopeia was the wife of Cephæus, King of Ethiopia.

§ Alluding to the saying attributed to Plato, that the Deity governed  
 the universe on geometrical principles.

In all th' affairs of church and state,  
 'Tis both the balance and the weight,  
 Then much less can it be without  
 Divine astrology made out,  
 That puts the other down in worth,  
 As far as heaven's above the earth'

'These reasons,' quoth the knight, 'I grant  
 Are something more significant  
 Than any that the learned use  
 Upon this subject to produce,  
 And yet they're far from satisfactory,  
 To establish and keep up your factory  
 Th' Egyptians say, the sun has twice  
 Shifted his setting and his rise,  
 Twice has he risen in the west,  
 As many times set in the east,\*  
 But whether that be true or no,  
 The devil any of you know  
 Some hold, the heavens, like a top,  
 Are kept by circulation up,  
 And were't not for their wheeling round,  
 They'd instantly fall to the ground,†  
 As sage Empedocles‡ of old,  
 And from him modern authors hold

---

\* This marvellous story is related by Herodotus, who was informed by the Egyptian priests that in the period of 11,340 years under the reigns of their ancient kings, the sun rose twice where he now sets and set twice where he now rises Dr Grey quotes an equally remarkable fable from Chinese history, in which it is stated that on one occasion the sun did not set for ten days The Egyptian miracle is alluded to by Spenser —

And if to these Egyptian wizards old  
 Which in star read were wont have best insight,  
 Faith may be given, it is by them told  
 That since the time they first took the sun's height,  
 Four times his place he shifted hath in sight,  
 And twice hath risen where he now doth west,  
 And wested twice where he ought rise aright

*Fairy Queen, v 1*

† Anaxagoras, in his *Commentaries on Aristotle* maintained that the heavens were sustained by the velocity of circumrotatory motion

‡ A celebrated philosopher of Agrigentum, in Sicily, who flourished

Plato believed the sun and moon  
 Below all other planets run --  
 Some Mercury, some Venus seat  
 Above the Sun himself in height  
 The learned Scaliger complained  
 'Gainst what Copernicus maintained,†  
 That in twelve hundred years, and odd,  
 The Sun had left its ancient road,  
 And nearer to the Earth is come  
 'Bove fifty thousand miles from home,

between 400 and 500 years B.C. He possessed great wealth, and, by favouring democratic principles, acquired so much popularity that at length he assumed the state and distinctions of a sovereign, wearing a purple robe, a golden girdle, and a Delphic crown and never appearing in public without a retinue of attendants. He used his influence in repressing disorders, and promoting rational liberty. He was a poet, orator, and physician, and Lucretius, who condemns his philosophy, pronounces a panegyric on his poetry. It is said that Empedocles flung himself into one of the burning caverns of Etna, in order that by suddenly disappearing, it might be supposed he had gone direct to heaven, but the more probable version of his death, related by Laertius, is that riding to Messina in his chariot he was thrown out and broke his hip, which brought on a fever of which he died, in his 77th year. One of the opinions held by Empedocles was, that the heavens consisted of a solid body of air, crystallized by fire, that the stars, composed of fire, were fixed permanently in the crystal, and that the sun was a mass of fire, making a constant revolution round the earth. These opinions are embodied by Shakspeare in the familiar lines—

Doubt that the stars are fire,  
 Doubt that the sun doth move, &c

\* *Plato solem et lunam cæteris planetis inferiores esse putavit — G. Cummin in Cosmog.* — G. Empedocles held that while the stars were fixed the planets wandered at will in space, and that the moon was twice as far from the sun as from the earth. In going back upon the theories of the ancients Hudibras discovers a variety of contradictions, and, consequently, distrusts the inferences drawn by the astrologers from a system upon which the most learned men entertained an irreconcilable diversity of opinions.

† Scaliger observed that the writings of Copernicus deserved a sponge and then a rod. The eight succeeding lines in the text, as it now stands, were substituted in the second edition for the following four which appeared in the first —

About the sun's and earth's approach,  
 And swore that he that dared to broach  
 Such palt'ry fopperies abroad,  
 Deserved to have his rump well clawed.

Swore 'twas a most notorious flam,  
 And he that had so little shame  
 To vent such fopperies abroad,  
 Deserved to have his rump well clawed,  
 Which Monsieur Bodin hearing, swore  
 That he deserved the rod much more,  
 That dust upon a truth give doom,  
 He knew less than the pope of Rome  
 Cardan† believed great states depend  
 Upon the tip o' th' Bear's-tail's end,  
 That as she whisked it towards the Sun,  
 Strowed mighty empires up and down,  
 Which others say must needs be false,  
 Because your true bears have no tails!

\* John Bodin, a French lawyer, born at Angers and died at Laon, 1596. He passed through almost every phase of scepticism and belief, and was alternately Christian, Jew, deist and atheist. He supported the doctrine of Copernicus, and other mathematicians, that in the course of time the circle of the earth had approached nearer to the sun.

† Jerom Cardan, or Cardanus, an Italian physician and astrologer, born at Pavia in 1501. He acquired great celebrity by his skill in medicine, and the success of his predictions, visited Scotland on the invitation of the Archbishop of St Andrew's, whom he cured of an asthma. Just the nativity of Edward VI. whose death he foretold, received a pension from the Pope, and after a series of adventures, which he related in an autobiography, he died at Rome. According to Schlegel and others, he staved himself to verify a prediction he had made of his own death. He was a voluminous writer, a man of extensive erudition, and the author of many curious discoveries in philosophy and medicine. Quite conscious of his own merits, the notoriety he obtained appears to have inspired him with the most extravagant vanity. Speaking of himself he writes, 'I have been admired by many nations, and an almost infinite number of panegyrics in prose and verse have been composed to celebrate my fame. I was born to release the world from the manifold errors under which it groaned. What I have found out could not be discovered by my predecessors, or my contemporaries.' As might be expected from an egotist of this description, he held some notions more remarkable for their folly and eccentricity than their soundness, of which that ascribed to him by Butler was one.

‡ The vulgar belief that bears had no tails seems to have originated in the fact that their tails are very short in comparison with those of other animals.



Some say the Zodiac constellations  
 Have long since changed their antique stations  
 Above a sign, and prove the same  
 In Taurus now, once in the Ram,  
 Affirmed the Trigons† chopped and changed,  
 The watery with the fiery ranged  
 Then how can their effects still hold  
 To be the same they were of old?  
 This, though the art were true, would make  
 Our modern soothsayers mistake,  
 And is one cause they tell more lies,  
 In figures and nativities,  
 Than th' old Chaldean conjurers,  
 In so many hundred thousand years,‡  
 Beside their nonsense in translating,  
 For want of accident and latin,  
 Like Idus, and Calendæ, englished  
 The quarter-days, by skilful linguist,§  
 And yet with canting, sleight, and cheat,  
 'Twill serve their turn to do the feat,  
 Make fools believe in them for seeing  
 Of things before they are in being,  
 To swallow gudgeons ere they're caught,  
 And count their chickens ere they're hatched,  
 Make them the constellations prompt,  
 And give 'em back their own account,

\* Referring to the gradual change produced in the position of the constellations by the precession of the equinox.

† A Trigon is the junction of three signs, by which the zodiac becomes partitioned into four divisions, each named after one of the four elements. Thus the watery trigon included Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, the fiery, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius, the earthly Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus, and the airy, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius.

‡ The Chaldeans, as Cicero remarks, pretended to have been in possession of astrological knowledge for the space of 47,000 years.

§ Mr. Smith, of Harleston, suggests that this is probably a banter on Fanshawe's translation of Horace —

Omnem relegit idibus pecuniam,  
 Querit calendis ponere  
 At Michaelmas calls all his monies in,  
 And at our Lady puts them out again

But still the best to him that gives  
 The best price for't, or best believes  
 Some towns, some cities, some, for brevity,  
 Have cast the 'veisal world's nativity,  
 And made the infant-stars confess  
 Like fools or children, what they please  
 Some calculate the hidden fates  
 Of monkeys, puppy-dogs, and cats,  
 Some running-nags, and fighting-cocks,  
 Some love, trade, law-suits, and the pox  
 Some take a measure of the lives  
 Of fathers, mothers, husbands, wives,  
 Make opposition, time, and quartile,  
 Tell who is barren, and who fertile,  
 As if the planet's first aspect  
 The tender infant did infect  
 In soul and body, and instil  
 All future good and future ill,  
 Which in their dark fatal'ties lurking,  
 At destined periods fall a-working,  
 And break out, like the hidden seeds  
 Of long diseases, into deeds,  
 In friendships, enmities, and strife,  
 And all th' emergencies of life  
 No sooner does he peep into  
 The world, but he has done his do,  
 Caught all diseases, took all physic  
 That cures or kills a man that is sick,  
 Married his punctual dose of wives,†  
 Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thives

---

\* The stars were divided by the astrologers into five aspects—conjunction, when their revolutions brought them together opposition when they were diametrically opposite to each other sextile, quartile, and trine, when they were distant from each other a sixth part, a fourth part, or a third part of the circle. The aspect under which a child happened to be born was supposed to determine his temper, constitution and destiny

† That is, the number of wives to which he was predestined by the planetary influence predominant at his birth

There's but the twinkling of a star  
 Between a man of peace and war,  
 A thief and justice, fool and knave,  
 A huffing officer and a slave,  
 A crafty lawyer and pickpocket,  
 A great philosopher and a blockhead,  
 A formal preacher and a player,  
 A learned physician and manslayer  
 As if men from the stars did suck  
 Old age, diseases, and ill luck,  
 Wit, folly, honour, virtue, vice,  
 Trade, travel, women, claps and dice  
 And draw, with the fist as they breathe,  
 Battle and murder, sudden death †  
 Are not these fine commodities  
 To be imported from the skies,  
 And vend'd here among the rabble,  
 For staple goods and wantable?  
 Like money by the Druids borrow'd,  
 In th' other world to be restor'd ‡  
 Quoth Sidiophel, 'To let you know  
 You wrong the art and artists too,  
 Since arguments are lost on those  
 That do our principles oppose  
 I will, although I've done 't before  
 Demonstrate to your sense once more,

\* 'These influences, they would make us believe, are a kind of little invisible midwives — *Character of an Hermetic Philosopher*

† Alluding to a deprecation in our Litany, objected to by the Dissenters — See BENNET'S *Abridgment of London Cases*, c. 14. — G

‡ The fraud of the astrologers in taking money for predictions pretended to be derived from the stars is here compared to a similar imposition practised by the Druids, who borrowed money on promises of repayment after death. *Druidæ pecuniam mutuo accipiebant in posteriore vita reddituri* — PARRICIUS. Dr Nash observes that this practice amongst the Druids was founded on their doctrine of the immortality of the soul. The fact would perhaps, be more correctly described by saying that they turned the doctrine to a profitable account. Purchas speaks of 'some priests of Pchin who barter with the people upon some bills of exchange, to be paid, an hundred for one, in heaven' — *Pilgrims*, iii. 2

And draw a figure that shall tell you  
 What you, perhaps, forget befel you,  
 By way of horary inspection,  
 Which some account our worst election \*

With that, he circles draws, and squares,  
 With cyphers, astial characters,  
 Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,  
 Although set down hab-nab, at random †

Quoth he, 'This scheme of th' heavens set,  
 Discovers how in fight you met,  
 At Kingston, with a may-pole idol †  
 And that y' were banged both back and side well,  
 And though you overcame the bear,  
 The dogs beat you at Brentford fair,  
 Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,‡  
 And handled you like a fop doodle' §

Quoth Hudibras, 'I now perceive  
 You are no conjurer, by your leave  
 That palt'ry story is untrue,||  
 And forged to cheat such gulls as you'

\* 'Shot habbe or nabbe, at random'—HOLINSHED There can be no doubt that hab nab were originally distinct words, and were always written with or between them The literal meaning was to have or not to have, from the A S *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, not to have In the Craven dialect we find *hab at hum*, which is the exact equivalent of *have at hum* Dr Nares observes that *hob or nob*, now only used conversationally to ask a person whether he will have a glass of wine or not, is evidently a corruption of *hab or nab*, which he explains have or have not, hit or miss at a venture, quasi, *have or have not*, have not, as *will for will not* Butler uses it in the sense in which it is used by Holinshed—things set down hab nab, &c at random

† It is scarcely necessary to observe, that maypoles were held in especial abhorrence by the Puritans

‡ The structure of this *embargo* between Hudibras and Sidiophel is extremely ingenious The adventures here described by Sidiophel are related in the forged Second Part of *Hudibras*, published immediately after the appearance of the First Part—See vol i p 28 By drawing on this spurious publication for incidents in the life of Hudibras, the astiologist at once betrays his ignorance of the real circumstances which he pretends to be acquainted with and affords the knight an opportunity not only of detecting the cheat attempted to be practised on him, but of exposing the counterfeit doggerel at the same time

§ A foolish, insignificant fellow

|| 'There was a notorious idiot (that is here described by the name

‘Not true!’ quoth he, ‘Howe’er you vapour,  
I can what I affirm make appear,  
Whachum shall justify it t’ your face,  
And prove he was upon the place  
He played the saltinbancho’s ‘part,  
Transformed t’ a Frenchman by my art,  
He stole your cloak, and picked your pocket,  
Chowshed and caldesed† you like a blockhead,  
And what you lost I can produce,  
If you deny it, here i’ th’ house’

Quoth Hudibras, ‘I do believe  
That argument’s demonstrative,  
Ralpho, bear witness, and go fetch us  
A constable to seize the wretches,  
For though they’re both false knaves and cheats,  
Impostors, jugglers, counterfeiters,  
I’ll make them serve for perpendic’lars,  
As true as e’er were used by bricklayers  
They’re guilty, by their own confessions,  
Of felony, and at the sessions,  
Upon the bench, I will so handle ’em,  
That the vibration of this pendulum  
Shall make all tailors’ yards of one  
Unanimous opinion,‡

and character of Whachum) who counterfeited a Second Part of *Hudibras*, as untowardly as Captain Po, who could not write himself and yet made a shift to stand on the pillory for forging other men’s hands as his fellow, Whachum no doubt deserved in whose abominable doggrel this story of Hudibras and a French mountebank, at Brentford fun, is as properly described —BUTLER—Ed 1674

\* Fr *saltin banque*—mountebank

† A word of his own coining and signifies putting the fortune-teller upon you, called Chaldeans, or Egyptians —WARBURTON Butler uses it elsewhere in a different sense —

Ashamed that men so learned and wise  
Should be caldesed by gnats and flies

*Elephant in the Moon*

‡ ‘The device of the vibration of a pendulum was intended to settle a certain measure of ells and yards &c, (that should have its foundation in nature) all the world over for by swinging a weight at the end of a string, and calculating (by the motion of the sun, or any star) how long the vibration would last, in proportion to the length of the

A thing he long has vapoured of,  
 But now shall make it out by proof'  
 Quoth Sidiophel, 'I do not doubt  
 To find friends that will bear me out,  
 Nor have I hazarded my art,  
 And neck, so long on the state's part,  
 To be exposed, i' th' end, to suffer  
 By such a braggadocio huffer' \*

'Huffer' quoth Hudibras, 'this sword  
 Shall down thy false throat cram that word  
 Ralpho, make haste, and call an officer,  
 To apprehend this Stygian sophister,  
 Meanwhile I'll hold 'em at a bay,  
 Lest he and Whachum run away'

But Sidiophel, who from th' aspect  
 Of Hudibras did now erect  
 A figure worse portending far  
 Than that of most malignant star,  
 Believed it now the fittest moment  
 To shun the danger th't might come on't,  
 While Hudibras was all alone,  
 And he and Whachum, two to one  
 Thus being resolved, he spied by chance,  
 Behind the door, an iron lance,†  
 That many a sturdy limb had goled,  
 And legs, and loins, and shoulders bored,

string and weight of the pendulum they thought to reduce it back again, and from any part of time compute the exact length of any string that must necessarily vibrate in so much space of time so that if a man should ask in China for a quarter of an hour of satin or taffeta, they would know perfectly what it meant and all mankind learn a new way to measure things, no more by the yd, foot, or inch, but by the hour, quarter, and minute —BUTLER—Ed. 1674

By which he had composed a pedlar's jargon  
 For all the world to learn and use in bargain,  
 An universal canting idiom  
 To understand the swinging pendulum,  
 And to communicate in all designs  
 With the eastern virtuoso mind and mus

*Elephant in the Moon*

\* Bully, blustrean. Some of the old writers use the word *huff snuff*,  
 'one that will soon take pepper in the nose' † A spit

He snatched it up, and made a pass,  
 To make his way through Hudibras  
 Whachum had got a fire-fork,  
 With which he vowed to do his work,  
 But Hudibras was well prepared,  
 And stoutly stood upon his guard  
 He put by Sidiophello's thrust,  
 And in right manfully he rushed,  
 The weapon from his gripe he wrung,  
 And laid him on the earth along  
 Whachum his sea-coal prong threw by,  
 And basely turned his back to fly,  
 But Hudibras gave him a twitch,  
 As quick as lightning, in the breech,  
 Just in the place where honours lodged,  
 As wise philosophers have judged,  
 Because a kick in that part more  
 Hurts honour, than deep wounds before \*

Quoth Hudibras, 'The stars determine  
 You are my prisoners, base vermin  
 Could they not tell you so, as well  
 As what I came to know, foretell?  
 By this, what cheats you are, we find,  
 That in your own concerns are blind †  
 Your lives are now at my dispose,  
 To be redeemed by fine or blows  
 But who his honour would defile,  
 To take, or sell, two lives so vile?  
 I'll give you quarter, but your pillage,  
 The conquering warrior's crop and tillage,  
 Which with his sword he reaps and ploughs,  
 That's mine, the law of arms allows'

\* In his speech at the Rot. Butler amplifies this — 'Some are of opinion that honour is seated in the rump only, chiefly, at least, for, it is observed, that a small kick on that part does more hurt and wound honour than a cut on the head or face, or a stab, or a shot of a pistol on any other part of the body'

† That is that they are impostors, who being unable to foretell what is to happen to themselves, pretend to predict the fortunes of others

This said in haste, in haste he fell  
 To rummaging of Sidiophel  
 First he expounded both his pockets,  
 And found a watch, with rings and lockets,  
 Which had been left with him t' erect  
 A figure for, and so detect,  
 A copperplate, with almanacks  
 Engraved upon't, with other knacks  
 Of Booker's,\* Lilly's, Sarah Jimmes's,†  
 And blank-schemes to discover nimmies,‡  
 A moon dial, with Napier's bones,§  
 And several constellation stones,

\* Lilly supplies us with a short biography of this astrologer John Boole was born in Manchester, in 1601 was well instructed in Latin and from his childhood showed a great passion for astrology. He served in apprenticeship to a hatter in Livinco Lane, London, but left that business to teach writing at a school in Hadley, Middlesex. He was afterwards clerk to a Justice of the Peace and also to an alderman of London in which stations he acquired much respect. He was an excellent proficient in astrology says Lilly, wrote verses on the months and procured considerable reputation by the success of his predictions. He had great skill 'in judging of thefts, and resolving love questions' was an honest man, and abhorred deceit—a character not very easily reconciled with the juggling profession he followed. He died in 1667 and Elias Ashmole purchased his library for £140.

† This person, called by Lilly, Sarah Skelhorn, was speculative to one Arthur Gunflet, a very lewd fellow, professing physic in Grysinn Lane. Lilly was very familiar with her, and says that she had the best eyes for her special purpose he had ever seen. She lived for many years, till her death, with Mrs. Stockman, in the Isle of Pomeck, and Lilly gives the following instance of her skill in interrogating the speculum. 'Her mistress, one time being desirous to accompany her mother, the Lady Beconsfield, unto London who lived twelve miles from her habitation, caused Sarah to inspect her crystal, to see if she, viz. her mother was gone, yea or not the angels appeared and showed her mother opening a trunk and taking out a red waistcoat, whereby she perceived she was not gone. Next day she went to her mother's, and there as she entered the chamber, she was opening a trunk, and had a red waistcoat in her hand. Sarah told her oft, the angels would for some years follow her and appear in every room of the house, till she was weary of them —*Life*

‡ Thieves

§ Lord Napier of Merchiston, born in 1550, the inventor of logarithms. In order to abbreviate the labour of his trigonometrical calculations, he devised several ingenious contrivances for arriving at a short mode of



Engraved in planetary hours,  
That o'er mortals had strange powers  
To make 'em thrive in law or trade,  
And stab or poison to evade,  
In wit or wisdom to improve,  
And be victorious in love  
Whachum had neither cross nor pile, †  
His plunder was not worth the while,  
All which the conqueror did discompt,  
To pay for curing of his rump

But Sidiophel, as full of tricks  
As Rota-men of politics, †  
Straight cast about to over-reach  
Th' unwar'y conqueror with a fetch,  
And make him glad, at least, to quit  
His victory, and fly the pit,

computation, one of which was by means of little rods which, being made of ivory were called Nijmer's Bones. He gave a full account of these contrivances, in his work called *Rabdogia*, published in 1617, a short time before his death

\* The *pile ou face* of the French, our modern heads and tails, or pitch and toss. The *face* is the obverse of the coin which has the head or face on it the *pile* is the reverse. The English terms cross and pile may possibly have been derived from some coins which bore a cross on one side, and a speur's head, or arrow, *pilum*, on the other. Cross and pile was a favourite game at the time of the Restoration and was played even by ladies. It is frequently referred to in the comedies. Here is an example —

*Carolina* Since marriage obliges men so little, and women so much, I wonder we endure the cheat on't

*Hoodly* You're in the right this worse than Cross I win, Pile you lose — SHADWELL — *Epim. II. c. 11*

It is alluded to again in another part of *Hudibras* —

That you as sure may pick and choose,  
As cross I win, and pile you lose — P. III. c. 3

Henrick has a couplet on Cross and Pile in the *Hesperides*

† The *Rota* was a club of politicians who met at the Turk's Head, in New Palace Yard Westminster, where they discussed and drew up a popular form of commonwealth the elements of which will be found in the *Oceana* of Harrington, who was the chief of the club. It acquired the name of the *Rota* from a proposal made by its members that a third part of the parliament should vote out by ballot every year, and be ineligible for re-election during three years

Before the secular prince of darkness<sup>\*</sup>  
 Arrived to seize upon his carcass  
 And as a fox with hot pursuit,  
 Chased through a warren, casts about  
 To save his credit, and among  
 Dead vermin on a gallows hung,  
 And, while the dogs run underneath,  
 Escaped by counterfeiting death,  
 Not out of cunning, but a train  
 Of atoms jostling in his brain,  
 As learned philosophers give out †  
 So Sidiophello cast about,  
 And fell to's wonted trade again,  
 To feign himself in earnest slain  
 First stretched out one leg, then another,  
 And, seeming in his breast to smother  
 A broken sigh, quoth he, 'Where am I?  
 Alive, or dead? or which way came I  
 Through so immense a space so soon?  
 But now I thought myself i' th' moon,  
 And that a monster, with huge whiskers,  
 More formidable than a Switzer's,  
 My body through and through had drilled,  
 And Whachum by my side had killed,  
 Had cross-examined both our hose,  
 And plundered all we had to lose,  
 Look, there he is, I see him now,  
 And feel the place I am run through  
 And there lies Whachum by my side  
 Stone-dead, and in his own blood dyed,  
 Oh! oh!' with that he fetched a groan,  
 And fell again into a swoon,

---

\* 'As the devil is the spiritual prince of darkness, so is the constable the secular who governs in the night with as great authority as his colleague but far more imperiously — BUTLER — *Id* 1674

† The ancient atomic philosophers Democritus Epicurus, &c, held that sense in brutes and cognition and volition in men, were produced by impression of corporeal atoms on the brain — N

Shut both his eyes, and stopped his breath,  
 And to the life out-acted death,  
 That Hudibrias, to all appearing,  
 Believed him to be as dead as herring \*  
 He held it now no longer safe  
 To tarry the return of Ralph,  
 But rather leave him in the lurch  
 Thought he, 'He has abused our church,  
 Refused to give himself one flick  
 To carry on the public work,  
 Despised our synod-men† like dirt,  
 And made their discipline his sport,  
 Divulged the secrets of their classes,  
 And then conventions proved high places,‡  
 Disparaged their tithe-pigs, as pagan,  
 And set at nought their cheese and bacon,  
 Railed at their covenant, and jeered  
 Their reverend parsons, to my beard,  
 For all which scandals, to be quit  
 At once, this juncture falls out fit  
 I'll make him henceforth, to beware,  
 And tempt my fury, if he dare  
 He must, at least, hold up his hand,  
 By twelve free holders to be scanned,

\* The antiquity of this saying, 'as dead as a herring' is more easily affirmed than its origin. Bulley refers it to the rapidity with which death ensues after the fish has been taken out of the water but this is not quite satisfactory. The saying was current at a very early period, and occurs in many old tracts. We find it also in Shakspeare —

*Rugby* He is wise, sir he knew your worship would kill him if he came

*Caus* By gill, the herring is no dead so as I will kill him — *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii 3

† Grave synod men that were revered  
 For solid fact, and length of beard

See vol 1 p 222

‡ That is, corruptions in discipline — N. Les Samaritains et les Priens significent sur des hutes — LACHER. When the devil tempted Christ, he set him upon the highest pinnacle of the temple. Great church preferments are great temptations — BUILE — *Thought*.

Who, by then skill in palmistry,  
Will quickly read his destiny,  
And make him glad to read his lesson,  
Or take a turn for't at the session '  
Unless his light and gifts prove truer  
Than ever yet they did, I'm sure,  
For if he 'scape with whipping now,  
'Tis more than he can hope to do,  
And that will disengage my conscience  
Of th' obligation, in his own sense  
I'll make him now by force abide,  
What he by gentle means denied,  
To give my honour satisfaction,  
And right the brethren in the action '

This being resolved, with equal speed,  
And conduct, he approached his steed,  
And, with activity unwont,  
Essayed the lofty beast to mount,  
Which once achieved, he spurred his palfrey,  
To get from th' enemy and Ralph free,  
Left danger, fears, and fogs behind,  
And beat, at least three lengths, the wind

---

\* That is he must either read his neck verse, or be hanged — See  
*post*, p 67, note †

## AN HEROICAL EPISTLE OF HUDIBRAS TO SIDROPHEL

Ecciterum Crispinus

WELL, Sidrophel, though 'tis in vain  
 To tamper with your crazy brain,  
 Without trepanning of your skull,  
 As often as the moon's at full,  
 'Tis not amiss, ere ye're given o'er,  
 To try one desperate medicine more,  
 For where your case can be no worse,  
 The desp'iat'st is the wisest course  
 Is't possible that you, whose ears  
 Are of the tribe of Issachar's,<sup>†</sup>  
 And might, with equal reason, either  
 For merit, or extent of leather,  
 With William Pynne's, before they were  
 Retrenched, and crucified,<sup>‡</sup> compare,  
 Should yet be deaf against a noise  
 So roaring as the public voice?  
 That speaks your virtues free and loud,  
 And openly in every crowd,  
 As loud as one that sings his part  
 T' a wheelbarrow, or turnip-cart,

---

\* This Epistle appeared ten years after the publication of the Second Part of *Hudibras*, with which, notwithstanding the title, it has no connexion whatever. It was inserted for the first time as forming a continuation of the Second Part in the edition of 1674, and has been retained in the same place by all subsequent editors, although it must be regarded as an excrescence. The Sidrophel of the Epistle and the Sidrophel of *Hudibras* are different persons, the former is said to have been designed for Sir Paul Drury, as a revenge upon him for his having publicly and repeatedly affirmed that Butler was not the author of *Hudibras*—See *ante*, p. 9, note \*. The only reason that can be suggested for adding him under a name that had been previously applied to Lilly, is that the name had become a bye word of contempt, and that its application to Sir Paul heightened the opprobrium of the satire.

† Gen. xlix. 14

‡ See vol. i. p. 128, note §

On your new nicked-named old invention  
 To cly green-hastings \* with an engine, †  
 As if the vehemence had stunned,  
 And torn your drumheads with the sound,  
 And 'cause your folly's now no news,  
 But overgrown, and out of use,  
 Persuade yourself there's no such matter,  
 But that 'tis vanished out of nature,  
 When folly, as it grows in years,  
 The more extravagant appears,  
 For who but you could be possessed  
 With so much ignorance and beast,  
 That neither all men's scorn and hate,  
 Nor being laughed and pointed at,  
 Nor brayed so often in a mortar, ‡  
 Can teach you wholesome sense and nurture,  
 But, like a reprobate, what course  
 Soever used, grow worse and worse?  
 Can no transfusion of the blood, §  
 That makes fools cattle, do you good?  
 Nor putting pigs t' a bitch to nurse,  
 To turn them into mongrel curs, ||

\* Eulypers are called 'hastings'. There is an eulypen known as 'hastings pen', sometimes called 'green chisel'. In a note on *Gray's Hudibras*, 'green hastings' is said to have been an apple well known formerly.

† A speaking trumpet, introduced by Sir Samuel Morland, who claimed the invention in an account he published of it in 1671, entitled *Tuba Sintonophonica*. His claim to originality was disputed, hence Butler speaks of it as a 'new nicked-named old invention'. There seems to be good reason for supposing that Sir Samuel was the first person who developed practically the principle of the steam engine.

‡ Prov. xxii 22

§ The first person who appears to have maintained the doctrine of the transfusion of the blood was Libavius, a German physician. It was taken up in England by Dr Richard Lower, who, in his *Tractatus de Corde, item de motu et colore Sanguinis et Chyli in cum transitu* published in 1669, claimed the merit of the discovery which was disputed by Francis Potter, of Wiltshire. The faculty entered warmly into the discussion, and the doctrine and its rival supporters furnished for many years a theme of speculation and controversy.

|| A remarkable instance of this kind is made mention of by Gualdus Cambrensis, of a hunting sow that had suckled a bitch.—G

Put you into a way at least,  
 To make yourself a better beast?  
 Can all your critical intrigues,  
 Of tying sound from rotten eggs,  
 Your several new-found remedies,  
 Of curing wounds and scabs in trees,  
 Your arts of fluxing them for claps,  
 And purging then infected saps,  
 Recovering shankers, crystallines  
 And nodes and blotches in their rinds,  
 Have no effect to operate  
 Upon that duller block, your pate?  
 But still it must be lewdly bent  
 To tempt your own due punishment  
 And, like your whimsied chariots, draw  
 The boys to couse you without law,  
 As if the art you have so long  
 Professed, of making old dogs young,  
 In you had virtue to renew  
 Not only youth, but childhood too  
 Can you, that understand all books  
 By judging only with your looks,  
 Resolve all problems with your face,  
 As others do with Bs and As,  
 Unmiddle all that mankind knows  
 With solid bending of your brows,  
 All arts and sciences advance,  
 With screwing of your countenance,  
 And with a penetrating eye,  
 Into th' abstrusest learning pry,  
 Know more of any trade b' a hint,  
 Than those that have been bled up in't  
 And yet have no art, true or false,  
 To help your own bad naturals?  
 But still the more you strive t' appear,  
 Are found to be the wretcheder

\* Some fantastical novelty, probably, introduced by one of the projectors of the Royal Society

For fools are known by looking wise,  
 As men find woodcocks by their eyes  
 Hence 'tis that 'cause ye 'ave gained o' th' college\*  
 A quarter share, at most, of knowledge,  
 And brought in none, but spent repute,  
 Y' assume a power as absolute  
 To judge, and censure, and controul,  
 As if you were the sole Sir Poll,†  
 And saucily to pretend to know  
 More than your dividend comes to  
 You'll find the thing will not be done  
 With ignorance and face alone ‡  
 No, though ye 'ave purchased to your name,  
 In history, so great a fame,  
 That now your talent's so well known,  
 For having all belief outgrown,  
 That every strange prodigious tale  
 Is measured by your German scale,§  
 By which the virtuous try  
 The magnitude of every lie,  
 Cast up to what it does amount,  
 And place the biggest to your account,

---

\* Gresham College — See *post*, p. 119, note †

† Sir Politic Would-be, a ridiculous pretender to politics, in Ben Jonson's *Volpone* — *ВАРБУКОВ* More likely to have been intended to mark the real object of the satire, Sir Paul Neel

‡ 'It should seem that the most impudent face is the best, for he that does the shamefullest thing the most unconcerned is said to *set a good face upon it* for the truth is, the face is but the outside of the mind but all the craft is to know how tis lined He may, for anything he knows live as good a title to his pretences as another man, for judgment not being passed in the case (which shall never be by his means), his title still stands firm All he can possibly attain to is but to be another thing than nature meant him, though a much worse He makes that good that Pliny says of children—*Qui celarius facere, tardius ingreditur incipunt* The apter he is to smatter, the slower he is in making any advance in his pretences He trusts words before he is thoroughly acquainted with them, and they commonly show him a trick before he is aware, and he shows at the same time his ignorance to the learned, and his learning to the ignorant'—*BUTLER—Character of a Pretender*

§ The German mile being equal to four English



That all those stories that are laid  
 Too truly to you, and those made,  
 Are now still charged upon your score,  
 And lesser authors named no more  
 Alas! that faculty betrays  
 Those soonest it designs to raise,  
 And all your vain renown will spoil,  
 As guns o'ercharged the more recoil,  
 Though he that has but impudence,  
 To all things has a fair pretence,  
 And put among his wants but shame,  
 To all the world may lay his claim  
 Though you have tried that nothing's borne  
 With greater ease than public scorn,  
 That all affronts do still give place  
 To your impenetrable face,  
 That makes your way through all affairs,  
 As pigs through hedges creep with theirs  
 Yet as 'tis counterfeit, and brass,  
 You must not think 'twill always pass,  
 For all impostors, when they're known,  
 Are past their labour, and undone ~  
 And all the best that can befall  
 An artificial natural,  
 Is that which madmen find, as soon  
 As once they're broke loose from the moon,  
 And, proof against her influence,  
 Relapse to e'er so little sense,  
 To turn stark fools, and subjects fit  
 For sport of boys, and rabble-wit

---

\* 'He that is impudent is like a merchant that trades upon his credit without a stock, and, if his debts were known, would break immediately. The inside of his head is like the outside, and his peruke as naturally of his own growth as his wit. He passes in the world like a piece of counterfeit coin, looks well enough until he is rubbed and worn with use, and then his copper complexion begins to appear, and nobody will take him but by owl light — BUTLER — *Character of an Impudent Man*

## PART III — CANTO I

## THE ARGUMENT

The knight and squire resolve at once  
 The one the other to renounce,  
 They both approach the lady's bower  
 The squire to inform, the knight to woo her  
 She treats them with a masquerade,  
 By fumes and hobgoblins made  
 From which the squire conveys the knight,  
 And steals him from himself by night

'TIS true, no lover has that power  
 To enforce a desperate amour,  
 As he that has two stings to his bow,  
 And burns for love and money too,  
 For then he's brave and resolute,  
 Disdains to render in his suit,  
 Has all his flames and raptures double,  
 And hangs or drowns with half the trouble,  
 While those who silly pursue  
 The simple, downright way, and true,  
 Make as unlucky applications,  
 And steer against the stream their passions  
 Some forge their mistresses of stars,  
 And when the ladies prove averse,  
 And more untoward to be won  
 Than by Caligula the moon,\*  
 Cry out upon the stars for doing  
 Ill offices, to cross their wooing,  
 When only by themselves they're hindered,  
 For trusting those they made her kindred,  
 And still the harsher and hide-bonder,  
 The damsels prove, become the fonder,

---

\* 'Caligula was one of the emperors of Rome, son of Germanicus and Agrippina. He would needs pass for a god, and had the heads of the ancient statues of the gods taken off, and his own placed on in their stead, and used to stand between the statues of Castor and Pollux to be worshipped, and often bragged of lying with the moon'—  
 Note on early edition, published after Butler's death

For what mad lover ever died  
To gain a soft and gentle bride?<sup>1</sup>  
Or for a lady tender hearted,  
In purling streams, or hemp departed?  
Leaped headlong int' Elysium,  
Through th' windows of a dazzling room?  
But for some cross ill-natur'd dame,  
The amorous fly bunt in his flume  
This to the knight would be no news,  
With all mankind so much in use  
Who therefore took the wiser course,  
To make the most of his amours,  
Resolved to try all sorts of ways,  
As follows in due time and place

No sooner was the bloody fight  
Between the wizard and the knight,  
With all th' appurtenances over,  
But he relapsed again t' a lover,  
As he was always wont to do,  
When he 'ad discomfited a foe,  
And used the only antique philters  
Derived from old heroic tilters  
But now triumphant and victorious,  
He held th' achievement was too glorious  
For such a conqueror to meddle  
With petty constable or beadle,  
Or fly for refuge to the hostess  
Of th' inns of court and chancery, justice,  
Who might, perhaps, reduce his cause  
To th' ordeal trial of the laws,  
Where none escape, but such as branded  
With red-hot irons, have past bare-handed,  
And if they cannot read one verse  
I' th' psalms, must sing it, and that's wiser

---

\* 'In Hudibras's days,' observes Dr Grey 'they used to sing a psalm at the gallows and therefore he that, by not being able to read a verse in the Psalms, was condemned to be hanged, must sing, or, at

He, therefore, judging it below him  
To tempt a shame the devil might owe him,  
Resolved to leave the squire for bail  
And mainprize for him, to the jail,  
To answer, with his vessel, all  
That might disastrously befall  
He thought it now the fittest juncture  
To give the lady a rencounter,  
T' acquaint her with his expedition,  
And conquest o'er the fierce magician,  
Describe the manner of the fray,  
And shew the spoils he brought away,  
His bloody scourging aggravate,  
The number of the blows, and weight,  
All which might probably succeed,  
And gain belief he 'ad done the deed  
Which he resolved t' enforce, and spare  
No pawning of his soul to swear,  
But, rather than produce his back,  
To set his conscience on the rack,  
And in pursuance of his urging  
Of articles performed, and scourging,  
And all things else, upon his part,  
Demand delivery of her heart,  
Her goods and chattels, and good graces,  
And person, up to his embraces  
Thought he, the ancient errant knights  
Won all their ladies' hearts in fights,

---

least, hear a verse sung, under the gallows before he was turned off' This custom arose from the practice of what was called benefit of clergy In the times when book-learning was a rare accomplishment, a person who was tried for any capital crime, except treason or sacrilege, might obtain an acquittal by praying his clergy, the meaning of which was to call for a Latin bible, and read a passage in it generally selected from the Psalms If he exhibited this capacity, he was saved as a person of learning, who might be useful to the state, if he could not read, however, he was hanged Hence the common saying among the people, that if they could not read their neck verse at sessions, they must sing it at the gallows

And cut whole giants into fitters,\*  
 To put them into amorous twitters,  
 Whose stubborn bowels scorned to yield,  
 Until their gallants were half killed,  
 But when their bones were dubbed so sore,  
 They durst not woo one combat more,  
 The ladies' hearts began to melt,  
 Subdued by blows then lovers felt  
 So Spanish heroes, with their lances,  
 At once wound bulls, and ladies' fancies,  
 And he acquires the noblest spouse  
 That widows greatest herds of cows,  
 Then what may I expect to do,  
 Who 'ave quelled so vast a buffalo?

Meanwhile the squire was on his way,  
 The knight's late orders to obey,  
 Who sent him for a strong detachment  
 Of beadies, constables, and watchmen,  
 To attack the cunning-man, for plunder  
 Committed falsely on his lumber,  
 When he, who had so lately sacked  
 The enemy had done the fact,  
 Had rifled all his pokes† and fobs  
 Of gimcracks, whims, and jiggumbobs,‡  
 Which he by hook or crook§ had gathered,  
 And for his own inventions fathered,  
 And when they should, at gaol delivery,  
 Unriddle one another's thievery,  
 Both might have evidence enough  
 To render neither halter-proof

---

\* Fragments The word in this sense is obsolete Some editions read fitters

† *Poche*, Fr—a pocket, also a bag, or sack, as 'a pig in a poke'  
 Early in the fifteenth century a wide capacious sleeve was called a poke

‡ Knick-knacks, trinkets —

—— tumbles all  
 Our jiggumbobs and trinkets to the wall

BROME — *Antipodes*

§ See *post*, p 158, note †

He thought it desperate to tarry,  
 And venture to be accessory,  
 But rather wisely slip his fetters,  
 And leave them for the knight, his betters  
 He called to mind th' unjust foul play  
 He would have offered him that day,  
 To make him carry his own hide,  
 Which no beast ever did beside,  
 Without all possible evasion,  
 But of the riding dispensation,  
 And therefore, much about the hour  
 The knight, for reasons told before,  
 Resolved to leave him to the fury  
 Of justice, and an unpacked jury,  
 The squire concurred t' abandon him,  
 And serve him in the self-same trim,  
 T' acquaint the lady what he 'ad done,  
 And what he meant to carry on,  
 What project 't was he went about,  
 When Sidiophel and he fell out,  
 His firm and steadfast resolution,  
 To swear her to an execution,\*  
 To pawn his inward ears to marry her,†  
 And bribe the devil himself to carry her  
 In which both dealt, as if they meant  
 Their party-saints to represent,  
 Who never failed, upon their sharing  
 In any prosperous arms-bearing,  
 To lay themselves out, to supplant  
 Each other cousin-german saint ‡

\* To swear that he had executed his part of the bargain—the whipping imposed upon him by the lady

† By inward ears, observes the early annotator, is here meant his conscience

‡ The treachery of Ralph in abandoning and betraying his master, and the distrust which Hudibras at every turn of the action betrays of Ralph, however irreconcilable with dramatic consistency, as pointed out in a note on Dr. Grev's edition, forcibly illustrate the higher purpose of the poet—that of exhibiting the selfishness and jealousy of the two sects represented by the knight and squire

But ere the knight could do his part  
 The squire had got so much the start,  
 He 'ad to the lady done his errand,  
 And told her all his tricks aforehand

Just as he finished his report,  
 The knight alighted in the court,  
 And having tied his beast t' a pale,  
 And taking time for both to stale,  
 He put his hand and beard in order,  
 The squire to accost and board her  
 And now began t' approach the door,  
 When she, wh' had spied him out before,  
 Conveyed th' informer out of sight,  
 And went to entertain the knight  
 With whom encountering, after longest  
 Of humble and submissive congees,  
 And all due ceremonies paid,  
 He stroked his beard † and thus he said

'Mada , I do, as is my duty,  
 Honour the shadow of your shoe tie, §  
 And now am come, to bring your ear  
 A present you'll be glad to hear  
 At least I hope so the thing's done,  
 Or may I never see the sun,  
 For which I humbly now demand  
 Performance at your gentle hand,

---

\* This old phrase was familiarly used in the sense of addressing a person impetuously, or with a determination to be heard. Thus —

For I will board her, though she chide  
 As loud as thunder — *Taming of the Shrew* 1 2  
 Front her, board her woo her — *Twelfth Night*, 1 3  
 I'll board him presently — *Hamlet*, 11 2

† Longes—thus ting himself forward in the manner of a fencer

‡ Setting the beard in order preparatory to an address was a custom as ancient as Homer

§ I wish her beauty,  
 That owes not all its duty  
 To gaudy tire, or glistening shoe-tie

And that you'd please to do your part,  
As I have done mine, to my smart'

With that he slugged his sturdy back,  
As if he felt his shoulders ache  
But she, who well enough knew what,  
Before he spoke, he would be at,  
Pretended not to apprehend  
The mystery of what he meant,  
And therefore wished him to expound  
His dark expressions less profound

'Madam,' quoth he, 'I come to prove  
How much I've suffered for your love,  
Which, like your votary, to win,  
I have not spared my tattered skin,  
And, for those meritorious lashes,  
To claim your favour and good graces'

Quoth she, 'I do remember once  
I freed you from th' enchanted scone, †  
And that you promised, for that favour,  
To bind your back to 'ts good behaviour ‡  
And for my sake and service, vowed  
To lay upon 't a heavy load,  
And what 't would bear t' a scruple prove,  
As other knights do oft make love,  
Which, whether you have done or no,  
Concerns yourself, not me, to know,  
But if you have, I shall confess,  
Y' are honestest than I could guess'

Quoth he, 'If you suspect my truth,  
I cannot prove it but by oath,  
And, if you make a question on't,  
I'll pawn my soul that I have don't

\* A pleasant affectation on the part of the lady the incident which she pretends to remember vaguely as to date having occurred only the day before

† A small fort, here applied to the stocks

‡ The early editions read —

To bind your back to th good behaviour



And he that makes his soul his surety,  
I think, does give the best security'

Quoth she, 'Some say the soul's secure  
Against distress and forfeiture,  
Is free from action, and exempt  
From execution and contempt,  
And to be summoned to appeal  
In th' other world's illegal here,  
And therefore few make any account,  
Int' what incumbrances they run't  
For most men carry things so even  
Between this world, and hell, and heaven,  
Without the least offence to either,  
They freely deal in all together,  
And equally abhor to quit  
This world for both, or both for it,  
And when they pawn and damn their souls,  
They are but prisoners on paroles'

'For that,' quoth he, 'tis rational,  
They may be accountable in all  
For when there is that intercourse  
Between divine and human powers,  
That all that we determine here  
Commands obedience every where,  
When penalties may be commuted  
For fines, or ears, and executed,  
It follows, nothing binds so fast  
As souls in pawn and mortgage past  
For oaths are th' only tests and scales  
Of right and wrong, and true and false,

---

\* Dr Grey illustrates this passage by reference to the story of Peter and John de Cuvial, who being condemned to death on circumstantial evidence, for a murder, and having in vain solicited a pardon from Ferdinand IV of Spain, declared their innocence on the way to execution and, solemnly appealing to the tribunal of God, summoned the king to appear before it within thirty days. King Ferdinand laughed at the affair, but it, nevertheless disquieted him. On the thirtieth day, however he was quite well and retired to rest ridiculing the summons. The next morning he was found dead in his bed.

And there's no other way to try  
The doubts of law and justice by'

Quoth she, 'What is it you would swear?  
There's no believing till I hear  
For, till they're understood, all tales,  
Like nonsense, are not true nor false'

Quoth he, 'When I resolved t' obey  
What you commanded th' other day,  
And to perform my exercise,  
As schools are wont, for your fair eyes,  
T' avoid all scruples in the case,  
I went to do't upon the place,  
But as the castle is enchanted  
By Sidiophel the witch, and haunted  
With evil spirits, as you know,  
Who took my squire and me for two,  
Before I'd hardly time to lay  
My weapons by, and disarray,  
I heard a formidable noise,  
Loud as the Stentriophonic voice,\*  
That roared far off,—'Dispatch, and strip,  
I'm ready with th' infernal whip,  
That shall divest thy ribs of skin,  
To expiate thy lingering sin,  
Thou 'ast broke perfidiously thy oath,  
And not performed thy plighted troth,  
But spared thy renegade back,  
Where th' hadst so great a prize at stake,  
Which now the Fates have ordered me,  
For penance and revenge, to flea,  
Unless thou presently make haste,  
Time is, time was 't—and there it ceased  
With which, though startled, I confess,  
Yet th' horror of the thing was less  
Than th' other dismal apprehension  
Of interruption or prevention,

---

\* The allusion is to Molland's speaking trumpet—See *ante*, p. 62,  
note †

† An allusion to the brazen head

And therefore, snatching up the rod,  
 I laid upon my back a load,  
 Resolved to spare no flesh and blood,  
 To make my word and honour good,  
 Till tired, and taking truce at length,  
 For new recruits of breath and strength,  
 I felt the blows still plied as fast,  
 As if they 'ad been by lovers placed,  
 In raptures of Platonic lashing,  
 And chaste contemplative bardashing,\*  
 When facing hastily about,  
 To stand upon my guard and scout,†  
 I found th' infernal cunning-man,  
 And th' under-witch, his Caliban,  
 With scourges, like the furies, armed,  
 That on my outward quarters stormed  
 In haste I snatched my weapon up,  
 And gave them hellish rage a stop,  
 Called thrice upon your name,‡ and fell  
 Courageously on Sidrophel,  
 Who now, transformed himself t' a bear,§  
 Began to roar aloud, and tear,  
 When I as furiously pressed on,  
 My weapon down his throat to run,  
 Laid hold on him, but he broke loose,  
 And turned himself into a goose,  
 Dived under water, in a pond,  
 To hide himself from being found  
 In vain I sought him, but as soon  
 As I perceived him fled and gone,  
 Prepared, with equal haste and rage,  
 His under-sorcerer t' engage,  
 But bravely scornng to defile  
 My sword with feeble blood, and vile,

\* Beardless youths were called by the Turks *bardashes*, which implied unnatural paramours.

† The knight may be supposed to refer to his function of scout master.

‡ Agreeably to the inviolable custom of all knights errant.

§ Ovid — *Mitam* viii

I judged it better from a quick-  
 Set hedge to cut a knotted stick,  
 With which I furiously laid on,  
 Till in a harsh and doleful tone,  
 It roared,—‘O hold, for pity, Sir,  
 I am too great a sufferer,  
 Abused, as you have been, b’ a witch,  
 But conjured int’ a worse caprich, ‘  
 Who sends me out on many a jaunt,  
 Old houses in the night to haunt,  
 For opportunities t’ improve  
 Designs of thievery or love,  
 With drugs conveyed in drink or meat,  
 All feats of witches counterfeit,  
 Kill pigs and geese with powdered glass,  
 And make it for enchantment pass,  
 With cow-itch† meazle like a leper,  
 And choke with fumes of guinea pepper,  
 Make lechers, and their punks, with dewtiy,‡  
 Commit phantastical advowty,§  
 Bewitch hermetic-men to run  
 Stark staring mad with manicon,||  
 Believe mechanic virtuosi  
 Can raise ’em mountains in Potosi,  
 And, sillier than the antic fools,  
 Take treasure for a heap of coals,¶  
 Seek out for plants with signatures, ^  
 To quack off universal cures,

---

\* *Capriccio* —It

† Cowhage, a leguminous plant having pods covered with sharp prickly hairs. It is a native of warm climates.

‡ *Datura*, a genus of solanaceous plants. The *datura stramonium* or thorn apple, has a fetid and narcotic odour which occasions headache and stupor.

§ Adultery.  
|| A species of nightshade. It was believed to have the power of producing madness.

¶ The meaning seems to be inverted in this line.

\*\* The medicinal virtues of many plants were supposed to be indicated by their forms and marks. Wood sorrel was used as a cordial because its leaf is shaped like a heart, liverwort for disorders of the

With figures, ground on panes of glass,<sup>^</sup>  
 Make people on their heads to pass,  
 And mighty heaps of coin increase,  
 Reflected from a single piece,<sup>†</sup>  
 To draw in fools, whose natural itches  
 Incline perpetually to witches,  
 And keep me in continual fears,  
 And danger of my neck and ears,  
 With less delinquents have been scourged,  
 And hemp on wooden anvils forged,  
 Which others for clavats have worn  
 About their necks,<sup>‡</sup> and took a turn'—

'I pitied the sad punishment  
 The wretched cartiff underwent,  
 And held my drubbing of his bones  
 Too great an honour for poltroons,  
 For knights are bound to feel no blows  
 From paltiy and unequal foes,<sup>§</sup>  
 Who, when they slash and cut to pieces,  
 Do all with civillest addresses

liver, the yellow juice of the celandine for the jaundice, and the herb-dragon to counteract the effects of poison because its stem was speckled like a serpent—Note on Dr Grey's *Hudibras*

\* The camera obscura and other inventions of a similar kind, were regarded with great wonder in Butler's time, and, as Dr Nash observes, passed with the vulgar for enchantments

† The whole of this passage applies with greater force to the age of the Restoration, when jugglers and conjurers came into extraordinary request, than to that of the Civil Wars, or the Commonwealth. Sleight of hand tricks, such as that indicated in this couplet, by which a single piece of money was apparently multiplied *ad infinitum*, were much encouraged by the nobility, who frequently hired show-men and professors of magic to entertain their guests. Evelyn speaks of the surprising feats of a fellow who swallowed a knife and large pebble-stones at the house of Lady Sunderland, a distinguished patroness of such performances

‡ The petty delinquents who were sent to the houses of correction, where they beat hemp with which greater criminals were afterwards hanged

§ It was a rule of knight-errantry never to resent the insults of low or inferior people. Don Quixote instructs Sancho to draw his sword and lay on in such cases, declaring that it would be beneath his own dignity to avenge them himself

Their horses never give a blow,  
But when they make a leg and bow  
I therefore spared his flesh, and pressed him  
About the witch, with many a quest'on  
Quoth he,—For many years he drove  
A kind of broking-trade in love,  
Employed in all th' intrigues and trust,  
Of feeble speculative lust,  
Procurer to th' extravagancy  
And crazy ribaldry of fancy,  
By those the devil had forsook,  
As things below him, to provoke,  
But being a virtuoso, able  
To smatter, quack, and cant, and dabble,  
He held his talent most adroit,  
For any mystical exploit,  
As others of his tribe had done,  
And raised their prices three to one,  
For one predicting pimp has th' odds  
Of chaldions of plain downright bawds  
But as an elf, the devil's valet,  
Is not so slight a thing to get,  
For those that do his business best,  
In hell are used the ruggedest,  
Before so menting a person  
Could get a grant, but in reversion,  
He served two 'prenticeships, and longer,  
I' th' mystery of a lady-monger  
For, as some write, a witch's ghost,  
As soon as from the body loosed,  
Becomes a puisney-imp itself,  
And is another witch's elf,  
He, after searching far and near,  
At length found one in Lancashire,  
With whom he bargained beforehand,  
And, after hanging, entertained  
Since which he 'as played a thousand feats,  
And practised all mechanic cheats,

Transformed himself to th' ugly shapes  
 Of wolves and bears, baboons and apes,  
 Which he has varied more than witches,  
 Or Pharaoh's wizards could then switches,\*  
 And all with whom he 'as had to do,  
 Turned to as monstrous figures too,  
 Witness myself, whom he 'as abused,  
 And to this beastly shape reduced,  
 By feeding me on beans and peas  
 He crams in nasty crevices,  
 And turns to comforts by his arts,  
 To make me relish for desserts,  
 And one by one, with shame and fear,  
 Lick up the candied provender  
 Beside'—but as h' was running on,  
 To tell what other feats h' had done,  
 The lady stopped his full career,  
 And told him, now 'twas time to hear  
 'If half those things' said she, 'be true,'—  
 'They 're all,' quoth he, 'I swear by you'  
 'Why then,' said she, 'that Sidiophel  
 Has damned himself to th' pit of hell,  
 Who, mounted on a bloom, the nag  
 And hackney of a Lapland hag,  
 In quest of you came hither post,  
 Within an hour, I'm sure, at most,  
 Who told me all you swear and say,  
 Quite contrary another way,  
 Vowed that you came to him, to know  
 If you should carry me or no,  
 And would have hired him and his imps,  
 To be your match-makers and pimps,  
 T' engage the devil on your side,  
 And steal, like Proserpine, your bride,†

\* Exodus vii

† ——— Proserpine gathering flowers,  
 Herself a furrow flower, by gloomy Dis  
 Was gathered

MILTON

But he, disdaining to embrace  
 So filthy a design, and base,  
 You fell to vapouring and huffing,  
 And drew upon him like a ruffian,  
 Surprised him meanly, unprepared,  
 Before he 'ad time to mount his guard,  
 And left him dead upon the ground,  
 With many a bruise and desperate wound,  
 Swore you had broke and robbed his house,  
 And stole his talismanique louse,<sup>\*</sup>  
 And all his new-found old inventions,  
 With flat felonious intentions,  
 Which he could bring out, where he had,  
 And what he bought 'em for, and paid  
 His flea, his morpion, and punese,†  
 He 'ad gotten for his proper ease,  
 And all in perfect minutes made,  
 By th' ablest artist of the trade,  
 Which, he could prove it, since he lost,  
 He has been eaten up almost,  
 And altogether, might amount  
 To many hundreds on account,  
 For which he 'ad got sufficient warrant  
 To seize the malefactors errant,  
 Without capacity of bail,  
 But of a cart's or horse's tail,

---

\* The superstition of talismans is this, that in order to free any place from vermin, or noxious animals of any kind, the figure of the animal is made of a consecrated metal in a planetary hour, and this is called the talisman — WARBURTON. The joke in the text is two-fold,—that Sidrophel resorted to the use of a talisman as a protection against vermin while the particular kind of plague to which he was subject is announced in the form he adopted. Butler elsewhere alludes to this species of charm —

Each in a tattered talisman,  
 Like vermin in effigy slain — P. III. c. 2

† *Morpion—punaise*, Fr. The three varieties of which the talisman was formed betray still more plainly the condition of Sidrophel's house and person



And did not doubt to bring the wretches  
 To serve for pendulums to watches,  
 Which, modern virtuosi say,  
 Incline to hanging every way  
 Beside, he swore, and swore 'twas true,  
 That ere he went in quest of you,  
 He set a figure to discover  
 If you were fled to Rye or Dover,  
 And found it clear, that, to betray  
 Yourselves and me, you fled this way,  
 And that he was upon pursuit,  
 To take you somewhere hereabout  
 He vowed he had intelligence  
 Of all that passed before and since,  
 And found, that ere you came to him,  
 Y' had been engaging life and limb  
 About a case of tender conscience,  
 Where both abounded in your own sense,  
 Till Ralpno, by his light and grace,  
 Had cleared all scruples in the case,  
 And proved that you might sweat and own  
 Whatever's by the wicked done,  
 For which, most basely to requite  
 The service of his gifts and light,

\* The invention of the regulating or balance spring of a watch by which its motion is made as equable as by a pendulum, is ascribed to Dr Robert Hooke one of the prominent members of the Royal Society, to whom allusion has already been made—See *ante* p 23 note † The construction of spring, or pocket watches, belongs to a period just preceding the Restoration, and the earliest that has been traced is a double balance watch, presented to Charles II., bearing the name of Robert Hooke as the inventor, with the date of 1658, and that of T Thompson as the maker, 1675 The honour of the invention has been claimed also on behalf of Huyghen, who took out a patent for watches with the spring and balance in France It appears tolerably certain however, that Huyghens was a few years later than Hooke, and it may be reasonably inferred that he derived the idea in the first instance, from him Huyghens afterwards constructed several other kinds of watches, and amongst them some which he called pendulum watches to which Butler seems to make a direct allusion in the text Huyghens designs were exciting much attention in England about the time, 1678, when the third Part of *Hudibras* was published

You strove t' oblige him, by main force,  
 To scourge his ribs instead of yours,  
 But that he stood upon his guard,  
 And all your vapouring outdared,  
 For which, between you both, the feat  
 Has never been performed as yet'

While thus the lady talked, the knight  
 Turned th' outside of his eyes to white ;  
 As men of inward light are wont  
 To turn their optics in upon t,  
 He wondered how she came to know  
 What he had done, and meant to do,  
 Held up his affidavit-hand,†

As if he 'ad been to be arraigned,  
 Cast towards the door a ghastly look,  
 In dread of Sidrophel, and spoke

' Madam, if but one word be true  
 Of all the wizard has told you,  
 Or but one single circumstance  
 In all th' apocryphal romance,  
 May dreadful earthquakes swallow down  
 This vessel, that is all your own,  
 Or may the heavens fall, and cover  
 These relics of your constant lover'

' You have provided well,' quoth she,  
 ' I thank you, for yourself and me,  
 And shown your presbyterian wits  
 Jump punctual with the jesuits,  
 A most compendious way, and civil,  
 At once to cheat the world, the devil,

---

\* Turning up the whites of the eyes a constant practice amongst the Puritans, is called by Dr Echard, showing the heavenly part of the eye

Her eyes she disciplined precisely right,  
 Both when to wink, and how to turn the white

FENTON — *Epistle to Southerne*

† The right hand, which the Covenanters held up on taking an oath, as a substitute for kissing the book, which they considered a popish ceremony

And heaven and hell, yourselves, and those  
 On whom you vainly think t' impose'  
 'Why then,' quoth he, 'may hell surprise,'—  
 'That trick,' said she, 'will not pass twice  
 I've learned how far I'm to believe  
 Your pinning oaths upon your sleeve,  
 But there's a better way of clearing  
 What you would prove, than downright swearing,  
 For if you have performed the feat,  
 The blows are visible as yet,  
 Enough to serve for satisfaction  
 Of nicest scruples in the action,  
 And if you can produce those knobs,  
 Although they're but the witch's drubs,  
 I'll pass them all upon account,  
 As if your natural self had done 't,  
 Provided that they pass th' opinion  
 Of able juries of old women,  
 Who, used to judge all matter of facts  
 For bellies, may do so for backs  
 'Madam,' quoth he, 'your love's a million,  
 To do is less than to be willing,  
 As I am, were it in my power,  
 T' obey what you command, and more,  
 But for performing what you bid,  
 I thank you as much as if I did  
 You know I ought to have a care,  
 To keep my wounds from taking air,  
 For wounds in those that are all heart,  
 Are dangerous in any part'  
 'I find,' quoth she, 'my goods and chattels  
 Are like to prove but mere drawn battles,  
 For still the longer we contend,  
 We are but farther off the end

---

\* The jury of matrons is again alluded to in a subsequent passage in this canto —

Who, therefore, in a strut may freely  
 Demand the clergy of her belly

But granting now we should agree,  
What is it you expect from me?

‘Your plighted faith,’ quoth he, ‘and word  
You pass’d in heaven, on record,  
Where all contracts to have and t’ hold,  
Are everlastingly enrolled,  
And if ’tis counted treason here  
To raze records, ’tis much more there’

Quoth she, ‘There are no bargains driven,  
Nor marriages clipp’d up, in heaven,’  
And that’s the reason, as some guess,  
There is no heaven in marriages,—  
Two things that naturally press  
Too narrowly, to be at ease,  
Then business there is only love,  
Which marriage is not like t’ improve,  
Love, that’s too gen’ious t’ abide  
To be against its nature tied,  
For where tis of itself inclined,  
It breaks loose when it is confined,  
And like the soul, its harbourer,  
Debar’d the freedom of the air,  
Disdains against its will to stay,  
But struggles out, and flies away †  
And therefore never can comply  
T’ endure the matrimonial tie,  
That binds the female and the male,  
Where th’ one is but the other’s bail,  
Like Roman gaolers, when they slept,  
Chained to the prisoners they kept ‡

---

\* MARK XII 25

† Love wil nouht ben constreyned by maistre  
Whan maistre commeth, the god of love anon  
Beteth his winges, and fare wel, he is gon

CHAUCE — *Frankleynes Tale*

Love free as air at sight of human ties  
Spreads his light wings, and in a moment flies

POPE — *Eloise and Abelard*

‡ The custom among the Romans was the same as among modern

Of which the true and faithfull'st lover  
 Gives best security to suffer  
 Marriage is but a beast, some say,  
 That carries double in foul way,  
 And therefore 'tis not to b' admired  
 It should so suddenly be tied,  
 A bargain at a venture made,  
 Between two partners in a trade,  
 For what's inferi'd by t' have and t' hold,  
 But something past away, and sold<sup>1</sup>  
 That, as it makes but one of two,  
 Reduces all things else as low,  
 And at the best is but a mart  
 Between the one and th' other part,  
 That on the marriage-day is paid,  
 Or hour of death, the bet is laid,<sup>†</sup>  
 And all the rest of better or worse,  
 Both are but losers out of purse  
 For when upon their ungot heirs  
 Th' entail themselves, and all that's theirs,  
 What blinder bargain e'er was driven,  
 On wages laid at six and seven<sup>2</sup>  
 To pass themselves away, and turn  
 Their children's tenants ere they're born<sup>3</sup>  
 Beg one another idiot  
 To guardians, ere they are begot,  
 Or ever shall, perhaps by th' one  
 Who's bound to vouch 'em for his own,  
 Though got b' implicit<sup>‡</sup> generation,  
 And general club of all the nation,

constables Modus est ut is qui in nova esset, catenam manu dextrae alligatam haberet qua eodem militis sinistram vinciret —N

\* An equivocation, The words to have and to hold, in the marriage ceremony, signify 'I take to possess and keep in deeds of conveyance their meaning is, 'I give to be possessed and kept by another —N

† Some editions read the bet is laid

‡ Infolded, complicated —

— In his woolly fleece  
 I cling implicit POPE

For which she's fortified no less  
 Than all the island with four seas \*  
 Exacts the tribute of her dower,  
 In ready insolence and power,  
 And makes him pass away, to have  
 And hold, to her, himself, her slave,  
 More wretched than an ancient villain,  
 Condemned to drudgery and tilling,  
 While all he does upon the by,  
 She is not bound to justify,  
 Nor at her proper cost and charge  
 Maintain the feats he does at large †  
 Such hideous sots were those obedient  
 Old vassals to their ladies regent,  
 To give the cheats the eldest hand  
 In foul play, by the laws o' th' land,  
 For which so many a legal cuckold  
 Has been run down in courts, and truckled  
 A law that most unjustly yokes  
 All Johns of Stiles to Joans of Nokes, ‡  
 Without distinction of degree,  
 Condition, age, or quality,  
 Admits no power of revocation,  
 Nor valuable consideration,  
 Nor writ of error, nor reverse  
 Of judgment past, for better or worse,  
 Will not allow the privileges  
 That beggars challenge under hedges,

---

\* By the common law a child was legitimate if the husband were within the jurisdiction of the four seas, unless it could be shown by evidence that personal intercourse was impossible.

† That is, that the husband is bound under all circumstances to maintain the credit of his wife, a situation as degrading as that of the ancient tenure of villainage, by which the tenants were bound to render the most abject services to their lords, while the wife on the other hand, is in no respect responsible for the conduct or support of her husband.

‡ For the immediate purpose of the satire, Butler humorously converts John a-Nokes into a woman.

Who, when they're grieved, can make dead horses  
 Then spiritual judges of divorces,\*  
 While nothing else but *rem in re*  
 Can set the proudest wretches free,  
 A slavery beyond enduring,  
 But that 'tis of their own procuring  
 As spiders never seek the fly,  
 But leave him, of himself, t' apply,  
 So men are by themselves employed,  
 To quit the freedom they enjoyed,  
 And run their necks into a noose,  
 They'd break 'em after to break loose  
 As some, whom death would not depart,  
 Have done the feat themselves by art †  
 Like Indian widows, gone to bed,  
 In flaming curtains, to the dead,  
 And men often dangled for t,  
 And yet will never leave the sport  
 Nor do the ladies want excuse  
 For all the stratagems they use,  
 To gain th' advantage of the set ‡  
 And lurch the amorous look and cheat,  
 For as the Pythagorean soul  
 Runs through all beasts, and fish and fowl §  
 And has a smack of every one,  
 So love does, and has ever done,  
 And therefore, though 'tis ne'er so fond,  
 Takes strangely to the vagabond

---

\* The gipsies, it is said, are satisfied of the validity of such decisions — N

† Alluding to the several reviews of the Common Prayer before the last, where it stood till death us depart, and then altered 'till death us do part — G

‡ Game —

—— We will in France play a set  
 Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard

Henry V 1 2

§ It is said of Pythagoras that he could remember all the transmigrations through which his soul had passed, in the animal and vegetable worlds

'Tis but an ague that's reversed  
 Whose hot fit takes the patient first,  
 That after burns with cold as much  
 As men in Greenland does the touch,\*  
 Melts in the furnace of desire,  
 Like glass, that's but the ice of fire,  
 And then his heat of fancy's over,  
 Becomes as hard and frail a lover †  
 For when he's with love-powder laden,  
 And primed and cocked by Miss, or Madam,  
 The smallest sparkle of an eye  
 Gives fire to his artillery,  
 And off the loud oaths go, but, while  
 They're in the very act, recoil  
 Hence 'tis so few dare take their chance  
 Without a separate maintenance,  
 And widows, who have tried one lover,  
 Trust not again till they 'ave made over, ‡  
 Or if they do, before they marry,  
 The foxes weigh the geese they carry,  
 And ere they venture o'er a stream,  
 Know how to size themselves and them  
 Whence wittiest ladies always choose  
 To undertake the heaviest goose  
 For now the world is grown so wary  
 That few of either sex dare marry,  
 But rather trust on tick, t' amours,  
 The cross and pile for better or worse, §  
 A mode that is held honourable  
 As well as French, and fashionable,

\* Alluding to the well known effects of touching metal with the hands in extremely cold climates, by which the skin is seared and torn off

† As glass in the process of vitrification becomes hard so the lover melted in the furnace of desire, becomes cold and indifferent when the heat of fancy is over

‡ Made over their property in trust to a third person, for their sole and separate use — N

§ See *ante*, p 57, note \*



For when it falls out for the best,  
 Where both are incommoded least,  
 In soul and body two unite  
 To make up one hermaphrodite,  
 Still amorous, and fond, and billing,  
 Like Philip and Mary on a shilling \*  
 They've more punctilios and capiches  
 Between the petticoat and breeches,  
 More petulant extravagances,  
 Than poets make 'em in romances,  
 Though when their heroes 'spouse the dames,  
 We hear no more of charms and flames,  
 For then their late attracts decline,  
 And turn as eager as pricked wine,  
 And all then catterwauling tricks,  
 In earnest to as jealous piques,  
 Which th' ancients wisely signified  
 By th' yellow mantos of the bride †  
 For jealousy is but a kind  
 Of clap and grincam ‡ of the mind,  
 The natural effects of love,  
 As other flames and achès prove  
 But all the mischief is, the doubt  
 On whose account they first broke out,  
 For though Chinesees go to bed,  
 And lie-in in their ladies' stead, §

\* In Philip and Mary shillings (one of which I have by me, coined in the year 1555) the faces are placed opposite to each other, and pretty close — G. Cleveland makes a similar application of this coin in the closing couplet of his verses on an hermaphrodite —

Thus did nature's mintage vary,  
 Coining thee a Philip and Mary

† Roman brides wore the yellow suit called *flammeum*

‡ Or *grincomes*—the *lues venerea* It appears to have been a cant term

§ The early annotator has the following note on this passage 'The Chinese men of quality when their wives are brought to bed, are nursed and tended with as much care as women here and are supplied with the best strengthening and nourishing diet, in order to qualify them for future services' This curious custom is not confined to China. Dr Nash quotes earlier examples from Apollonius Rhodius and Vale-

And, for the pains they took before,  
 Are nursed and pampered to do more  
 Our green-men\* do it worse, when th' hap  
 To fall in labour of a clap,  
 Doth lay the child to one another,  
 But who's the father, who the mother,  
 'Tis hard to say in multitudes,  
 Or who imported the French goods  
 But health and sickness being all one,  
 Which both engaged before to own,  
 And are not with their bodies bound  
 To worship,† only when they're sound,  
 Both give and take their equal shares  
 Of all they suffer by false wares,  
 A fate no lover can divert  
 With all his caution, wit and art  
 For 'tis in vain to think to guess  
 At women by appearances,  
 That paint and patch their imperfections  
 Of intellectual complexions,  
 And daub their tempers o'er with washes  
 As artificial as their faces,  
 Wear under vizard-masks‡ their talents  
 And mother-wits before their gallants,  
 Until they're hampered in the noose,  
 Too fast to dream of breaking loose,

---

rus Flaccus and it is said to have prevailed also in the Brazils, where says Purchas, 'women in travail are delivered without great difficulty, and presently go about their household business, the husband in his stead keepeth his bed, is visited by his neighbours, hath his broths made him and junkets sent to comfort him'

\* Greenhorns—youths

† In allusion to the words spoken by the bridegroom in the Office of Matrimony

‡ The application of this satire upon marriage to the profligate days of the Restoration is determined by the allusion to the vizard-masks, which were worn as a distinctive sign by certain ladies who chiefly frequented the galleries of the theatres. Thus Dryden —

But stay—methinks some vizard mask I see  
 Cast out her light from the mid gallery

*Epilogue on the Union of the two Companies, 1686*

When all the flaws they strove to hide  
 Are made unready with the bride,  
 That with her wedding-clothes undresses  
 Her complaisance and gentilities,  
 Tries all her arts to take upon her  
 The government from th' easy owner,  
 Until the wretch is glad to wave  
 His lawful right, and turn her slave,  
 Find all his having and his holding,  
 Reduced t' eternal noise and scolding,  
 The conjugal petard,\* that tears  
 Down all portcullises of ears,  
 And makes the volley of one tongue  
 For all their leathern shields too strong,  
 When only armed with noise and nails,  
 The female silk-worms ride the males,  
 Transform 'em into rams and goats  
 Like sirens,† with their charming notes,  
 Sweet as a screech-owl's serenade,  
 Or those enchanting murmurs made  
 By th' husband mandrake, and the wife,  
 Both buried, like themselves, alive ‡

\* An old engine of war made in the form of a high-crowned hat, and chiefly used to break down gates draw-bridges, barricades, &c. The noise of a scolding wife, breaking down the portcullis of the ears, is here compared to the explosion of a petard.

† The Sirens are thus described in a note by the early annotator: 'The Sirens, according to the poets, were three sea-monsters, half women and half fish, their names were Parthenope, Ligea, and Leucosia. Their usual residence was about the island of Sicily, where, by the charming melody of their voices, they used to detain those that heard them, and then transformed them into some sort of brute animals.'

‡ Ancient botanists entertained various conceits about this plant, in its forked roots they discovered the shapes of men and women and the sound which proceeded from its strong fibres when strained or torn from the ground, they took for the voice of a human being; sometimes they imagined that they had distinctly heard their conversation. The poet takes the liberty of enlarging on these hints, and represents the mandrake husband and wife quarrelling underground a situation, he says, not more uncomfortable than that of a married pair continually at variance, since these, if not in fact, are virtually buried alive.—N

Quoth he, 'These reasons are but strains  
 Of wanton, over-heated brains,  
 Which rullers in their wit or drink  
 Do rather wheedle with, than think  
 Man was not man in paradise,  
 Until he was created twice,  
 And had his better half, his bride,  
 Carved from th' original, his side,  
 T' amend his natural defects,  
 And perfect his recruited sex, \*  
 Enlarge his breed, at once, and lessen  
 The pains and labour of increasing,  
 By changing them for other cares,  
 As by his dried-up paps appears  
 His body, that stupendous frame,  
 Of all the world the anagram,†  
 Is of two equal parts compact,  
 In shape and symmetry exact,  
 Of which the left and female side  
 Is to the manly right a bride,  
 Both joined together with such art,  
 That nothing else but death can part ‡

\* Cleveland in the piece previously quoted (see *ante* p. 89 note \*), has some lines which Butler appears to have imitated in the above passage. Cleveland argues, like the Knight, that matrimony is essential to the completeness of man's existence. Adam originally in Paradise engrossed both the sexes and after Eve was carved from his side, he resorted to marriage to repair his loss —

Adam, til his rib was lost  
 Had both the sexes thus engrossed  
 When Providence our sire did cleave,  
 And out of Adam carved Eve  
 Then did man 'bout wedlock treat,  
 To make his body up complete

† Strictly, from its derivation anagram means a transposition of the letters of a word by which a new meaning is extracted from it—as in Dr Burney's well known anagram of Horatio Nelson—Honor est a Nilo. The figurative sense in which it is employed by Butler supposes the world transposed into the form of man.

This notion is probably founded on that theory in the *Symposium* of Plato, which divides the species into monities, that are supposed to

Those heavenly attracts of yours, your eyes,  
 And face, that all the world surprise,  
 That dazzle all that look upon ye,  
 And scorch all other ladies tawny,  
 Those ravishing and charming graces,  
 Are all made up of two half faces  
 That, in a mathematic line,  
 Like those in other heavens join,  
 Of which, if either grew alone,  
 'Twould fight as much to look upon  
 And so would that sweet bud, your lip,  
 Without the other's fellowship  
 Our noblest senses act by pairs,  
 Two eyes to see, to hear two ears,  
 Th' intelligencers of the mind,  
 To wait upon the soul designed  
 But those that serve the body alone,  
 Are single and confined to one  
 The world is but two parts, that meet  
 And close at th' equinoctial fit,  
 And so are all the works of nature,  
 Stamped with her signature on matter,  
 Which all her creatures, to a leaf,  
 Or smallest blade of grass, receive \*  
 All which sufficiently declare  
 How entirely marriage is her care,  
 The only method that she uses,  
 In all the wonders she produces,  
 And those that take their rules from her  
 Can never be deceived, nor err  
 For what secures the civil life,  
 But pawns of children, and a wife?

toam the earth seeking each other, from an insunctive desire for reunion, an allegory typical of the origin of love Moore makes a happy use of this notion in speaking of ballad music before it is wedded to poetry 'A pretty air without words resembles one of those half creatures of Pluto, which are described as wandering in search of the remainder of themselves through the world —*National Airt*

\* That is, that the sexual law pervades the whole of nature

That lie, like hostages, at stake,  
 To pay for all men undertake,  
 To whom it is as necessary,  
 As to be born and breathe, to marry,  
 So universal, all mankind  
 In nothing else is of one mind  
 For in what stupid age or nation,  
 Was marriage ever out of fashion?  
 Unless among the Amazons,\*  
 Or cloistered friars and vestal nuns,  
 Or stoics, who, to ban the freaks  
 And loose excesses of the sex,  
 Preposterously would have all women  
 Turned up to all the world in common,†  
 Though men should find such mortal feuds  
 In sharing of their public goods,  
 'Twould put them to more charge of lives,  
 Than they're supplied with now by wives,  
 Until they graze and wear their clothes,  
 As beasts do, of their native growths,  
 For simple wearing of their horns  
 Will not suffice to serve their turns  
 For what can we pretend t' inherit,  
 Unless the marriage deed will bear it?  
 Could claim no right to lands or rents,  
 But for our parents' settlements,  
 Had been but younger sons o' th' earth,  
 Debarred it all, but for our birth  
 What honours, or estates of peers,  
 Could be preserved but by their heirs?  
 And what security maintains  
 Their right and title, but the banns?  
 What crowns could be hereditary,  
 If greatest monarchs did not marry,

---

\* The Amazons although they suffered no man to live amongst them, held periodical intercourse with men

† This was one of the doctrines of Zeno the founder of the Stoics, which, in common with some other tenets, he derived from Plato

And with their consorts consummate  
 Then weightiest interests of state?  
 For all the amours of princes are  
 But guarantees of peace or war  
 Or what but marriage has a charm,  
 The rage of empires to disarm?  
 Make blood and desolation cease,  
 And fire and sword unite in peace,  
 When all their fierce contests for torage  
 Conclude in articles of marriage?  
 Nor does the genial bed provide  
 Less for the interests of the bride,  
 Who else had not the least pretence  
 T' as much as due benevolence,  
 Could no more title take upon her  
 To virtue, quality, and honour,  
 Than ladies errant unconfined,  
 And femme-coverts to all mankind  
 All women would be of one piece,  
 The virtuous matron, and the miss,  
 The nymphs of chaste Diana's train,  
 The same with those in Lewkner's lane,  
 But for the difference marriage makes  
 'Twixt wives and ladies of the lakes †

\* Some years ago swarmed with notoriously lascivious and profligate strumpets—Note in early Edition It is alluded to by Gay—'You know, sir you sent him as far as Hockley-in-the-Hole for three of the ladies, for one in Vinegar-yard, and for the rest of them somewhere about Lewkner's lane —*Beggars Opera* Lewkner's-lane now Charles-street, Drury-lane, maintains its old character to the present day

† Warburton thinks that this means the stew, and is intended as an allusion to the old romance of *Sir Lancelot and the Lady of the Lake* Dr Nash suggests that we may perhaps look for these ladies elsewhere, in the liguncs of Venice, certain streets in Westminster or Lambeth-marsh, Bankside, &c., a solution which still leaves unexplained the term *lakes* A more satisfactory solution may be found in the original meaning of the word *lake*, to play, from the Saxon *lailan* Hence, *lakin* a play-thing, and *laker*, a player, or actor The following passages from *Piers Ploughman* supply exact illustrations —

And if hym luste for to *lail* e

A loveliche *lail* was hit nevere by twyne a long and a short

A lady of the lake is, therefore, obviously, a lady of the play—a

Besides the joys of place and birth,  
 The sex's paradise on earth,  
 A privilege so sacred held,  
 That none will to their mothers yield,  
 But rather than not go before,  
 Abandon heaven at the door \*  
 And if th' indulgent law allows  
 A greater freedom to the spouse,  
 The reason is, because the wife  
 Runs greater hazards of her life,  
 Is trusted with the form and matter  
 Of all mankind, by careful nature,  
 Where man brings nothing but the stuff  
 She frames the wondrous fabric of,  
 Who therefore, in a strait, may freely  
 Demand the cleigy of her belly,†  
 And make it save her the same way,  
 It seldom misses to betray,  
 Unless both parties wisely enter  
 Into the liturgy indenture ‡  
 And though some fits of small contest  
 Sometimes fall out among the best,  
 That is no more than every lover  
 Does from his hackney-lady suffer,  
 That makes no breach of faith and love,  
 But rather, sometimes, serves t' improve

lady of pleasure, and is properly contrasted by Butler with married ladies

\* That is, that marriage yields to ladies those rights of social position and personal precedence which they are so vain of, and which, rather than not have them duly recognised they would stop short even at the door of the church. Thus the Wife of Bath would allow nobody to precede her, when the congregation went up to the altar in succession at the officing on relic-Sunday —

In al the parisshe wyf ne was ther noon  
 That to the offiying byforn hire schulde goon,  
 And if ther dide certein so wroth was sche  
 That sche was thanne out of alle charite

† Allowed to women *enchantée* — See *ante*, p. 83, note \*

‡ Alluding to the ordinance enjoining a form by which persons, dispensing with the Liturgy, were married before a justice of the peace



For as, in running, every pace  
 Is but between two legs a race,  
 In which both do their uttermost  
 To get before, and win the post,  
 Yet when they 'ie at their races' ends,  
 They 'ie still as kind and constant friends,  
 And, to relieve their weariness,  
 By turns give one another ease,  
 So all those false alarms of strife  
 Between the husband and the wife,  
 And little quarrels, often prove  
 To be but new recruits of love,  
 When those who 'ie always kind or coy,  
 In time must either tire or cloy  
 Nor are their loudest clamours more  
 Than as they 'ie relished, sweet or sour,  
 Like music, that proves bad or good,  
 According as 'tis understood  
 In all amours a lover burns  
 With frowns, as well as smiles, by turns,  
 And hearts have been as oft with sullen,  
 As charming looks, surprised and stolen,  
 Then why should more bewitching clamour  
 Some lovers not as much enamour?  
 For discords make the sweetest ans,  
 And curses are a kind of prayers,  
 Two slight alloys for all those grand  
 Felicities by marriage gamed  
 For nothing else has power to settle  
 Th' interests of love perpetual,  
 An act and deed that makes one heart  
 Become another's counter-part,  
 And passes fines on faith and love,<sup>†</sup>  
 Inrolled and registered above,

---

\* *Amantium iræ amoris integratio est* —TER —*And in 3*

† Makes them irrevocable, as passing a fine in law secures the title in a conveyance or settlement —*Note on GREY'S Hudibras*

To seal the slippery knots of vows,  
Which nothing else but death can loose  
And what security's too strong  
To guard that gentle heart from wrong,  
That to its friend is glad to pass  
Itself away, and all it has,  
And, like an anchoite, gives over  
This world, for the heaven of a lover?"

'I grant,' quoth she, 'there are some few  
Who take that course, and find it true,  
But millions whom the same does sentence  
To heaven, b' another way, repentance  
Love's arrows are but shot at lovers,  
Though all they hit they turn to lovers,  
And all the weighty consequents  
Depend upon more blind events  
Than gamesters when they play a set,  
With greatest cunning, at piquet,  
Put out with caution, but take in  
They know not what, unsight, unseen  
For what do lovers, when they're fast  
In one another's arms embraced,  
But strive to plunder, and convey  
Each other, like a prize, away?  
To change the property of selves,  
As sucking children are by elves?<sup>\*</sup>  
And if they use then persons so,  
What will they to their fortunes do?  
Their fortunes! the perpetual aims  
Of all their ecstasies and flames  
For when the money's on the book,<sup>†</sup>  
And 'all my worldly goods'—but spoke,  
The formal livery and seisin  
That puts a lover in possession,

---

\* Alluding to the pranks of fairies in changing children at nurse

† The wedding fees, according to the injunctions of the Rubric, should be laid on the book with the wedding ring

To that alone the bridegrooms wedded,  
 The bride a flam that's superseded,  
 To that then faith is still made good,  
 And all the oaths to us they vowed,  
 For when we once resign our powers,  
 W' have nothing left we can call ours  
 Our money's now become the miss  
 Of all your lives and services,  
 And we forsaken and postponed,  
 But bawds to what before we owned,  
 Which as it made y' at first gallant us,  
 So now hires others to supplant us,  
 Until 'tis all turned out of doors  
 As we had been, for new amours  
 For what did ever heires yet,  
 By being boin to lordships get?  
 When the more lady she's of manors,  
 She's but exposed to more trepanners  
 Pays for then projects and designs,  
 And for her own destruction fines  
 And does but tempt them with her riches,  
 To use her as the devil does witches,  
 Who takes it for a special grace  
 To be their cully for a space,  
 That, when the times expired, the diazels†  
 For ever may become his vassals  
 So she, bewitched by looks and sprits,  
 Betrays herself, and all sh' inherits,  
 Is bought and sold, like stolen goods,  
 By pimps, and match-makers, and bawds,  
 Until they force her to convey  
 And steal the thief himself away

---

† The meaning is, that, being trepanned into marriage by a fortune-hunter, her wealth may be said to ensure her destruction

† Sometimes called *diabol drossle*—a diab, diaggie tail, dirty slattern —

Now dwells each drossel in her glass

WARNER — *4th Engl c xlvii*

These are the everlasting fruits  
 Of all your passionate love-suits,  
 Th' effects of all your amorous fancies,  
 To portions and inheritances,  
 Your love-sick rapture for fruition  
 Of dowry, jointure, and tuition,  
 To which you make address and courtship,  
 And with your bodies strive to worship,  
 That th' infant's fortunes may partake  
 Of love too, for the mother's sake  
 For these you play at purposes,  
 And love your loves with As and Bs,  
 For these, at Beast and Ombre woo,  
 And play for love and money too,  
 Strive who shall be the ablest man  
 At right gallanting of a fan,  
 And who the most genteelly bled  
 At sucking of a vizard-bead,†  
 How best t' accost us in all quarters,  
 T' our question and command new garters,‡  
 And solidly discourse upon  
 All sorts of dresses *pro* and *con*

\* Allusions to fashionable games much in vogue in the time of Charles II. Angel-beast and ombre were games at cards, the latter of which is familiar to all readers of *The Rape of the Lock*. Waller has a poem *On a Card torn at Ombre by a Lady*. A note by the last editor of Grev's *Hudibras* states that ombre was introduced into England by Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II. but it appears from a tract published in 1660 to have been known before the Restoration. 'I love my love with an A' was one of the favourite *dilassements* at Whitehall. Pepys tells us that he once found the Duke and Duchess of York, with all the great ladies at Whitehall 'sitting upon a carpet upon the ground there being no chairs playing at 'I love my love with an A' because he is so and so and I hate him with an A, because of this and that, and some of them particularly the Duchess herself, and my Lady Castlemaine, were very witty.'

† A bead was sometimes fixed to the inside of the mask, and held in the mouth to keep the mask on, when the lady's hands were otherwise engaged.

‡ At the game of questions and commands and other similar games of forfeits, no part of a lady's garniture was exempt from the penalty, and the gallantry of these days frequently levied its fines on such articles as garters.

For there's no mystery nor trade,  
 But in the art of love is made,  
 And when you have more debts to pay  
 Than Michaelmas and Lady-day,  
 And no way possible to do't  
 But love and oaths, and restless suit,  
 To us y' apply, to pay the scores  
 Of all your cullied past amours,  
 Act o'er your flames and darts again,  
 And charge us with your wounds and pain,  
 Which others' influences long since  
 Have charmed your noses with, and shins,  
 For which the surgeon is unpaid,  
 And like to be, without our aid  
 Lord! what an amorous thing is want!  
 How debts and mortgages enchant!  
 What graces must that lady have,  
 That can from executions save!  
 What charms, that can reverse extent,  
 And null decree and exigent!  
 What magical attracts, and graces,  
 That can redeem from *scire facias*!  
 From bonds and statutes can discharge,  
 And from contempts of courts enlarge!  
 These are the highest excellences  
 Of all your true or false pretences,  
 And you would damn yourselves, and swear  
 As much t' an hostess dowager,  
 Grown fat and pousy by retail  
 Of pots of beer and bottled ale,  
 And find her fitter for your turn,  
 For fat is wondrous apt to burn,

\* In these lines, Butler displays with humorous effect his intimate knowledge of law-terms. Extent is a sheriff's writ for the valuation of land, exigent a writ commanding a personal appearance where the defendant cannot be found or attaching something whereby he may be distrained, and the *scire facias* is a writ to show cause why judgment should not be executed.

Who at your flames would soon take fire,  
Relent, and melt to your desire,  
And, like a candle in the socket,  
Dissolve her graces int' your pocket '  
By this time 'twas grown dark and late,  
When th' heard a knocking at the gate,  
Laid on in haste, with such a powder,\*  
The blows grew louder still and louder,  
Which Hudibras as if th' had been  
Bestowed as freely on his skin,  
Expounding by his inward light,  
Or rather more prophetic sight,  
To be the wizard, come to search,  
And take him napping in the lurch,  
Turned pale as ashes, or a clout,  
But why, or wherefore, is a doubt  
For men will tremble, and turn pale,  
With too much, or too little valour  
His heart laid on, as if it tried  
To force a passage through his side,  
Impatient, as he vowed, to wait 'em,  
But in a fury to fly at 'em,  
And therefore beat, and laid about,  
To find a cranny to creep out  
But she, who saw in what a taking  
The knight was by his furious quaking,  
Undaunted cried, 'Courage, sir knight,  
Know I'm resolved to break no rite  
Of hospitality t' a stranger,  
But, to secure you out of danger,  
Will here myself stand sentinel,  
To guard this pass 'gainst Sidrophel  
Women, you know, do seldom fail  
To make the stoutest men turn tail,  
And bravely scorn to turn their backs,  
Upon the despicable attacks'

---

\* Haste, bustle, violence

At this the knight grew resolute  
 As Ironside, or Hardiknute,\*  
 His fortitude began to rally,  
 And out he cried aloud, to sally,  
 But she besought him to convey  
 His courage rather out o' th' way,  
 And lodge in ambush on the floor,  
 Or fortified behind a door,  
 That, if the enemy should enter,  
 He might relieve her in th' adventure  
 Mean while they knocked against the door,  
 As fierce as at the gate before,  
 Which made the renegado knight  
 Relapse again t' his former flight  
 He thought it desperate to stay  
 Till th' enemy had forced his way,  
 But rather post himself, to serve  
 The lady for a fresh reserve  
 His duty was not to dispute,  
 But what sh' had ordered execute,  
 Which he resolved in haste t' obey,  
 And therefore stoutly marched away,  
 And all h' encountered fell upon,  
 Though in the dark, and all alone,  
 Till fear, that braver teats performs  
 Than ever courage dared in arms,  
 Had drawn him up before a pass,  
 To stand upon his guard, and face,  
 Thus he courageously invaded  
 And, having entered, barricadoed,  
 Ensconced himself as formidable  
 As could be underneath a table,  
 Where he lay down in ambush close,  
 T' expect th' arrival of his foes  
 Few minutes he had lain *perdue*,  
 To guard his desperate avenue,

\* Princes of the eleventh century, celebrated for their valour

Before he heard a dreadful shout,  
 As loud as putting to the rout,  
 With which impatiently alarmed,  
 He fancied th' enemy had stormed,  
 And, after entering, Sidiophel  
 Was fallen upon the guards pell-mell  
 He therefore sent out all his senses \*  
 To bring him in intelligences,  
 Which vulgars, out of ignorance,  
 Mistake for falling in a trance,  
 But those that trade in geomancy,†  
 Affirm to be the strength of fancy,  
 In which the Lapland Magi deal,  
 And things incredible reveal ‡  
 Mean while the foe beat up his quarters,  
 And stormed the outworks of his fortress,  
 And as another of the same  
 Degree and party, in arms and fame,  
 That in the same cause had engaged,  
 And war with equal conduct waged,  
 By venturing only but to thrust  
 His head a span beyond his post,  
 B' a general of the cavaliers  
 Was dragged through a window by the ears,§

---

\* That is, he swooned

† A species of sorcery by means of figures and lines traced in marks and chinks in the earth

‡ The Laplanders early enjoyed a high reputation for their skill in magic, and it is related of them that they often fell into trances, during which they made predictions

§ There are two or three versions of the incident to which this refers. At the siege of Picton Castle, in Pembrokeshire Sir Richard Philips (who married a daughter of Sir Eneas Dryden the kinsman of the poet), was summoned to a parley by the Cavaliers, commanded by Colonel Randolph Egerton Philips, being a little man mounted upon a bench to show himself at one of the windows. Egerton a man of lofty stature sitting on his horse underneath. During their conference, Egerton affecting to be deaf desired him to lean out a little more when he seized him and dragged him through the window, soon after which the castle surrendered. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol li p 172) calls the governor of the castle Sir Eneas Philips,



So he was served in his redoubt,  
 And by the other end pulled out  
 Soon as they had him at their mercy,  
 They put him to the cudgel fiercely,  
 As if they scorned to trade on bawter,  
 By giving, or by taking quarter,  
 They stoutly on his quarters laid,  
 Until his scouts came in t' his aid \*  
 For when a man is past his sense,  
 There's no way to reduce him thence,  
 But twinging him by th' ears or nose,  
 Or laying on of heavy blows,  
 And if that will not do the deed,  
 To burning with hot irons proceed †  
 No sooner was he come t' himself,  
 But on his neck a sturdy elf  
 Clapped in a trice his cloven hoof,  
 And thus attacked him with reproof  
 'Mortal, thou art betrayed to us  
 B' our friend, thy evil genius,  
 Who for thy horrid perjuries,  
 Thy breach of faith, and turning lies,  
 The brethren's privilege, against  
 The wicked, on themselves, the saints,

which is certainly a mistake, and says that Egerton ascended a ladder to hold the conference. Fenton [*History of Pembroke*] says that the castle was garrisoned by Sir Richard for the king and gives a different account of the transaction. According to his statement the nursery, situated in the lower story of one of the bastions had a small window in it, at which the maid was standing with Sir Liasmus then an infant in her arms, when a trooper of the parliament forces approached with a letter which she opened the window to receive the trooper taking advantage of the movement rushed himself in his stirrups as she stretched forward, and snatching the infant from her arms, threatened to put it to death if the castle was not surrendered. The child was saved by the capitulation of the garrison. Randolph Egerton mentioned in the first of these versions of the story, was buried in Westminster Abbey.

\* That is, till he recovered his senses

† An allusion, says the early annotator, to crucifying in apoplexies, &c

Has here thy wretched carcass sent,  
 For just revenge and punishment,  
 Which thou hast now no way to lessen,  
 But by an open, free confession,  
 For if we catch thee failing once,  
 'Twill fall the heavier on thy bones  
 What made thee venture to betray,  
 And filch the lady's heart away,  
 To spirit her to matrimony?—

‘That which contracts all matches, money  
 It was the enchantment of her riches,  
 That made m’ apply t’ your crony witches,  
 That in return would pay th’ expense,  
 The wear and tear of conscience,  
 Which I could have patched up, and turned,  
 For th’ hundredth part of what I earned’

‘Didst thou not love her then? Speak true’  
 ‘No more,’ quoth he, ‘thun I love you’

‘How wouldst th’ have used her and her money?’  
 ‘First turned her up to alimony,\*  
 And laid her dowry out in law,  
 To null her jointure with a flaw,  
 Which I beforehand had agreed  
 T’ have put, on purpose, in the deed,  
 And bar her widow’s-making-over  
 T’ a friend in trust, or private lover’

‘What made thee pick and chuse her out  
 T’ employ their sorceries about?’

‘That which makes gamesters play with those  
 Who have least wit, and most to lose’

‘But didst thou scourge thy vessel thus,  
 As thou hast damned thyself to us?’

\* He hardly means that he would have given her a separate allowance for her support. Stakely's usage of his wife alluded to by Dr Grey may throw some light upon the knight's expression. Having been reprimanded by Queen Elizabeth for treating his wife so ill, Stakely told her Majesty that 'he had already turned her into her petticoat, and if any man could make more of her, they might take her for him.'

‘I see you take me for an ass  
 ’Tis true, I thought the trick would pass  
 Upon a woman, well enough,  
 As ’t has been often found by proof,  
 Whose humours are not to be won  
 But when they are imposed upon,  
 For love approves of all they do  
 That stand for candidates, and woo’

‘Why didst thou forge those shameful lies  
 Of bears and witches in disguise?’

‘That is no more than authors give  
 The rabble credit to believe,  
 A trick of following the leaders,  
 To entertain their gentle readers  
 And we have now no other way  
 Of passing all we do or say,  
 Which, when ’tis natural and true,  
 Will be believed b’ a very few,  
 Beside the danger of offence,  
 The fatal enemy of sense’

‘Why didst thou chuse that cursèd sin  
 Hypocrisy, to set up in?’

‘Because it is the thriving’st calling,  
 The only sunts-bell that rings all in,  
 In which all churches are concerned,  
 And is the easiest to be learned  
 For no degrees, unless th’ employ’t,  
 Can ever gain much, or enjoy it  
 A gift that is not only able  
 To domineer among the rabble,  
 But by the laws impowered to rout,  
 And awe the greatest that stand out,  
 Which few hold forth against, for fear  
 Their hands should slip, and come too near,

---

\* The small bell rung before the minister begins the service to call to prayers and other offices. ‘Her tongue is the clapper of the devil’s saints bell, that rings all into confusion — *Character of a Scold* 1678

For no sin else among the saints,  
Is taught so tenderly against'

'What made thee break thy plighted vows?'  
'That which makes others break a house,  
And hang, and scorn ye all, before  
Endure the plague of being poor'

Quoth he, 'I see you have more tricks  
Than all our dotting politics,  
That are grown old, and out of fashion,  
Compared with your new reformation,  
That we must come to school to you,  
To learn your more refined and new'

Quoth he, 'If you will give me leave  
To tell you what I now perceive,  
You'll find yourself an errant chouse,  
If y' were but at a meeting-house'

'Tis true,' quoth he, 'we ne'er come there,  
Because w' have let 'em out by th' year'

'Truly,' quoth he, 'you can't imagine  
What wondrous things they will engage in,  
That as your fellow-fiends in hell  
Were angels all before they fell,  
So are you like to be again  
Compared with th' angels of us men'

Quoth he 'I am resolved to be  
Thy scholar in this mystery,  
And therefore first desire to know  
Some principles on which you go

'What makes a knave a child of God,  
And one of us?'†—'A livelihood'  
'What renders beating out of brains,  
And murder, godliness?'—'Great guns'

\* The devils are here looked upon as landlords of the meeting-houses, since the tenants of them were known to be so diabolical and to hold them by no good title but as it was uncertain how long these lawless times would last, the poet makes the devils let them only by the year—N

† A satire upon the numerous pamphlets published in the form of catechisms such as *Cheyne's Profane Catechism*, *Rams Soldier's Catechism*, *Parler's Political Catechism*, &c—G

‘What’s tender conscience?’—‘Tis a botch  
That will not bear the gentlest touch,  
But, breaking out, dispatches more  
Than th’ epidemical<sup>st</sup> plague-sore’

‘What makes y’ incroach upon our trade,  
And damn all others?’—‘To be paid’

‘What’s orthodox and true believing  
Against a conscience?’—‘A good living’

‘What makes rebelling against kings  
A good old cause?’—‘Administings’

‘What makes all doctrines plain and clear?’  
‘About two hundred pounds a-year’

‘And that which was proved true before,  
Prove false again?’—‘Two hundred more’

‘What makes the breaking of all oaths  
A holy duty?’—‘Food and clothes’

‘What laws and freedom, persecution?’  
‘Being out of power, and contribution’

‘What makes a church a den of thieves?’  
‘A dean and chapter, and white sleeves’

‘And what would serve if those were gone,  
To make it orthodox?’—‘Our own’

‘What makes morality a crime,  
The most notorious of the time,  
Morality, which both the saints  
And wicked too cry out against?’

‘Cause grace and virtue are within  
Prohibited degrees of kin,  
And therefore no true saint allows  
They shall be suffered to espouse  
For saints can need no conscience,  
That with morality dispense  
As virtue’s impious, when ’tis rooted  
In nature only, and not imputed †

\* In the plague of 1665, no less than 68,586 persons died in London

† Morality was of no account without grace. It was even considered by some of the saints as a kind of impiety

But why the wicked should do so,  
 We neither know, nor care to do 'x  
 'What's liberty of conscience,  
 I' th' natural and genuine sense?  
 'Tis to restore, with more security,  
 Rebellion to its ancient purity,  
 And Christian liberty reduce  
 To th' elder practice of the Jews,  
 For a large conscience is all one,  
 And signifies the same with none '†  
 'It is enough,' quoth he, 'for once,  
 And has relieved thy forfeit bones  
 Nick Machiavel‡ had ne'er a trick,  
 Though he gave his name to our Old Nick,  
 But was below the least of these,  
 That pass i' th' world for holiness '  
 This sud the fumes and the light  
 In th' instant vanished out of sight,  
 And left him in the dark alone,  
 With stinks of brimstone, and his own  
 The queen of night, whose large command  
 Rules all the ser, and half the land,

\* A satire by implication, upon the vices of the cavalier party

† It is reported of Judge Jefferys that taking a dislike to a witness who had a long beard he told him 'that if his conscience was as large as his beard, he had a swinging one,' to which the countryman replied, 'My lord, if you measure consciences by beards, you have none at all

‡ Nicholas Machiavel, the famous author of *Del Principe*. He was born at Florence in 1469, and early distinguished himself by his dramatic writings. He first acquired notoriety in public life by engaging in a conspiracy against Leo X., and after the death of that prince he entered into another plot to expel the Cardinal de Medici from Florence. He was subsequently raised to the highest honours of the state, held the office of secretary to the republic of Florence and was employed in several important embassies. Notwithstanding the large revenues he derived from these appointments, he died in great poverty in 1527. It is by an allowable licence of broad humour that Butler traces the Satanic *sobriquet* of Old Nick to Machiavel. It was in common use long before his time

And over moist and crazy brains,  
 In high spring-tides, at midnight reigns,  
 Was now declining to the west,  
 To go to bed and take her rest,  
 When Hudibras, whose stubborn blows  
 Denied his bones that soft repose,  
 Lay still expecting worse and more,  
 Stretched out at length upon the floor,  
 And though he shut his eyes as fast  
 As if h' had been to sleep his last,  
 Saw all the shapes that fear or wizards,  
 Do make the devil wear for vizards,  
 And picking up his ears, to hark  
 If he could hear, too in the dark,  
 Was first invaded with a groan,  
 And after, in a feeble tone,  
 These trembling words ' Unhappy wretch,  
 What hast thou gotten by this fetch,  
 Or all thy tricks, in this new trade,  
 Thy holy brotherhood o' th' blade? †  
 By sauntering still on some adventure,  
 And growing to thy horse a centaur,  
 To stuff thy skin with swelling knobs  
 Of cruel and hard-wooded drubs?  
 For still th' hast had the worst on't yet,  
 As well in conquest as defeat  
 Night is the sabbath of mankind,  
 To rest the body and the mind,  
 Which now thou art denied to keep,  
 And cure thy labour'd corpse with sleep'  
 The knight, who heard the words, explained  
 As meant to him this reprimand,

---

\* Having already described the dawn of the morning by the rising of the sun Butler now adopts a new method, and describes it by the setting of the moon

† This religious Knight errantry this search after trifling offences, with intent to punish them as crying sins —X

Because the character did hit  
 Point-blank upon his case so fit,  
 Believed it was some diolling spright  
 That stayed upon the guard that night,  
 And one of those h' had seen, and felt  
 The drubs he had so freely dealt,  
 When, after a short pause and groan,  
 The doleful Spirit thus went on,

‘This ’tis t’engage with dogs and bears  
 Pell-mell together by the ears,  
 And, after painful bangs and knocks,  
 To lie in limbo in the stocks,  
 And from the pinnacle of glory  
 Fall headlong into purgatory’—  
 (Thought he, This devil’s full of malice,  
 That on my late disasters rallies’)  
 ‘Condemned to whipping, but declined it,  
 By being more heroic minded,  
 And at a riding handled worse,  
 With treats more slovenly and coarse,  
 Engaged with fiends in stubborn wars,  
 And hot disputes with conjurers,  
 And when th’ hadst bravely won the day,  
 Wast fain to steal thyself away’  
 (‘I see,’ thought he, ‘this shameless elf  
 Would fain steal me too from myself,  
 That impudently dares to own  
 What I have suffered for and done’)  
 ‘And now, but venturing to betray,  
 Hast met with vengeance the same way’

Thought he, ‘How does the devil know  
 What ’twas that I designed to do?  
 His office of intelligence,  
 His oracles, are ceased long since,  
 And he knows nothing of the saints,  
 But what some treacherous spy acquaints  
 This is some pettifogging fiend,  
 Some under door-keeper’s friend’s friend,



That undertakes to understand,  
And juggles at the second hand,  
And now would pass for spirit Po,\*  
And all men's dark concerns foreknow  
I think I need not fear him for t,  
These rallying devils do no hurt'  
With that he roused his drooping heart,  
And hastily cried out, 'What art?'

'A wretch,' quoth he, 'whom want of grace  
Has brought to this unhappy place

'I do believe thee,' quoth the knight,  
'Thus far I'm sure thou 'rt in the right  
And know what 'tis that troubles thee,  
Better than thou hast guessed of me  
Thou art some paltry, blackguard spite,  
Condemned to drudgery in the night,  
Thou hast no work to do in th' house,  
Nor halfpenny to drop in shoes,†

\* Tom Po was an expression commonly used for an apparition —  
*Note on GREY'S Hudibras* Dr Nash thinks the reference is to Po, or  
Bo [Boh], the son of Odin, a formidable Gothic hero whose name was  
used by his soldiers to produce terror amongst his enemies. Todd  
traces the etymology to the Dutch *bauw* a specter. We have a somewhat  
closer affinity in the Welsh *bo* literally hobgoblin.

† One of the old superstitions about fairies was to prepare the  
house carefully for their reception before going to bed, by sweeping up  
the hearth brightening the tables and benches and leaving a pail full  
of clean water for them to bathe in. If the housewife, or housemaid  
failed in these particulars, the fairies pinched her black and blue — but,  
on the contrary if she attended to them, they testified their satisfaction  
by leaving a gift of money in her shoe. Thus, we are told of  
Queen Mab —

She that pinches country wenches,  
If they rub not clean their benches  
And with sharper nail remembers  
When they rake not up the embers  
But if so they chance to feast her  
In their shoe she drops a taster

*The English Parnassus*

—— Some poor gill  
Was pinched, because she had forgot  
To leave clean water in the pot — *Id*  
And if the house be foul  
Or platter, dish, or bowl,

Without the raising of which sum  
 You dare not be so troublesome  
 To pinch the slatterns black and blue,  
 For leaving you then work to do  
 This is your business, good Pug-Robin,\*  
 And your diversion dull dry bobbing,†  
 T' entice fanatics in the dirt,  
 And wash 'em clean in ditches for't,  
 Of which conceit you are so proud,  
 At every jest you laugh aloud,  
 As now you would have done by me,  
 But that I banied your railleiy'  
 'Sir,' quoth the Voice, 'y' are no such sophy,‡  
 As you would have the world judge of ye

Upstairs we nimbly creep,  
 And find the sluts asleep,  
 There we pinch their arms and thighs,  
 None escapes nor none espies  
 But if the house be swept,  
 And from uncleanness kept,  
 We praise the household maid,  
 And surely she is proud,  
 For we do use before we go,  
 To drop a tester in her shoe

*The English Parnassus*

Every night before we go,  
 We drop a tester in her shoe

*Robin Goodfellow*

Bishop Corbet pleasantly laments that household cleanliness is no longer rewarded in the same way —

And, though they sweep their hearths no less  
 Than maids were wont to do,  
 Yet who of late for cleanliness  
 Finds sixpence in her shoe?

*The Faeries' Farewell*

\* Puck —

• Either I mistake your shape and making quite,  
 Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite,  
 Called Robin Goodfellow — *Mid N Dream*, II 1

† *ob*, a cheat, joke, or jest Dry bobbing—dry joking, dull trickery

‡ An allusion to the title commonly given to the kings of Persia —  
 G This explanation is not very clear Dr Nash's interpretation supplies a more satisfactory meaning 'You are no such wise person or sophister' In this sense the word is used by Cleveland 'Certainly

If you design to weigh our talents  
 I' th' standard of your own false balance,  
 Or think it possible to know  
 Us ghosts, as well as we do you,  
 We who have been the everlasting  
 Companions of your drubs and basting,  
 And never left you in contest  
 With male or female, man or beast,  
 But proved as true t' ye, and entire,  
 In all adventures, as your squire

Quoth he, 'That may be said as true  
 By th' idlest pug of all your crew,  
 For none could have betrayed us worse  
 Than those allies of ours and yours  
 But I have sent him for a token  
 To your low-county Hogen-Mogen,\*  
 To whose infernal shores I hope  
 He'll swing like skippers in a rope  
 And if ye've been more just to me,  
 As I'm apt to think, than he,  
 I am afraid it is as true  
 What th' ill-affected say of you,  
 Y' have 'spoused the covenant and cause  
 By holding up your cloven paws'†  
 'Sir,' quoth the Voice, 'tis true, I grant,  
 We made, and took the covenant,  
 But that no more concerns the cause,  
 Than other perjuries do the laws,  
 Which, when they're proved in open court,  
 Wear wooden peccadilloes‡ for't

---

it is not in his personal, but, as the State-Sophies distinguish, in his politic capacity '—*Character of a London Drurnal*

\* *Hoche-moche*—high and great

† The usual form of pledge, or attestation on taking the covenant 'Holding up their hands,' says South, 'was a sign that they were ready to strike'

‡ The peccadillo—more correctly piccadil, or pickardil—was a kind of high stiff collar, or ruff, and is here, in that sense, applied to the pillory. The word is supposed to have been derived from *picca*, a

And that's the reason cov'nanters  
 Hold up their hands, like rogues at bars,<sup>†</sup>  
 'I see,' quoth Hudibras, 'from whence  
 These scandals of the saints commence,  
 That are but natural effects  
 Of Satan's malice, and his sects,  
 Those spider-saints, that hang by threads  
 Spun out o' th' entrails of their heads.'  
 'Sir, quoth the Voice, 'that may as true  
 And properly be said of you,  
 Whose talents may compare with either,  
 Or both the other put together  
 For all the independents do,  
 Is only what you forced 'em to,  
 You, who are not content alone  
 With tricks to put the devil down,  
 But must have armies raised to back  
 The gospel-work you undertake,  
 As if artillery and edge-tools,  
 Were th' only engines to save souls  
 While he, poor devil, has no power  
 By force to run down and devour,  
 Has ne'er a classis,\* cannot sentence  
 To stools,† or poundage of repentance,  
 Is tied up only to design  
 To entice, and tempt, and undermine  
 In which you all his arts outdo,  
 And prove yourselves his betters too  
 Hence 'tis possessions do less evil  
 Than mere temptations of the devil,

---

spean head, to which the sharp points of the ruff bore some resemblance. This ruff or collar, came into fashion about the beginning of the reign of James I., and is said, but upon no very certain authority, to have given its name to the street Piccadilly.

\* Assembly, or spiritual authority

† In Scotland called the *creep*, on which persons were compelled to stand and do penance in the church for their sins. By poundage of repentance is meant commutation of this punishment for a sum of money.

Which all the horrid'st actions done  
Are charged in courts of law upon, \*  
Because, unless they help the elf,  
He can do little of himself,  
And, therefore, where he's best possessed,  
Acts most against his interest,  
Surprises none but those who 've priests  
To turn him out, and exorcists,  
Supplied with spiritual provision,  
And magazines of ammunition,  
With crosses, relics crucifixes,  
Beads, pictures, rosaries, and pixes  
The tools of working our salvation  
By mere mechanic operation  
With holy water, like a sluice,  
To overflow all avenues  
But those who 're utterly unarmed  
T' oppose his entrance, if he stormed,  
He never offers to surprise,  
Although his falsest enemies,  
But is content to be then diudge,  
And on their errands glad to tudge  
For where are all your forfeitures  
Intrusted in safe hands, but ours?  
Who are but jailors of the holes  
And dungeons where you clap up souls,  
Like under-keepers, turn the keys  
T' your mittimus anathemas,  
And never boggle to restore  
The members you deliver o'er  
Upon demand, with fairer justice,  
Than all your covenanting trustees,  
Unless, to punish them the worse,  
You put them in the secular powers,

---

\* Criminals in their indictments are charged with not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being led by the instigation of the devil

And pass their souls, as some demise  
 The same estate in mortgage twice  
 When to a legal utlegation  
 You turn your excommunication,  
 And, for a groat unpaid that's due,  
 Distrain on soul and body too'

Thought he, 'Tis no mean part of civil  
 State-prudence to cajole the devil,  
 And not to handle him too rough,  
 When h' has us in his cloven hoof'

'Tis true,' quoth he, 'that intercourse  
 Has passed between your friends and ours,  
 That, as you trust us, in our way,  
 To raise your members, and to lay,  
 We send you others of our own,  
 Denounced to hang themselves, or drown,  
 Or, fought with our oratory,  
 To leap down headlong many a story,  
 Have used all means to propagate  
 Your mighty interests of state,  
 Laid out our spiritual gifts to further  
 Your great designs of rage and murder  
 For if the saints are named from blood,  
 We only 'ave made that title good,  
 And, if it were but in our power,  
 We should not scruple to do more,  
 And not be half a soul behind  
 Of all dissenters of mankind'

'Right,' quoth the Voice, 'and, as I scorn  
 To be ungrateful in return  
 Of all those kind good offices,  
 I'll free you out of this distress,  
 And set you down in safety,—where,  
 It is no time to tell you here  
 The cock crows, and the morn draws on,  
 When 'tis decreed I must be gone,†

\* Outlawry

† The notion that evil spirits walk in the night, and vanish at

And if I leave you here till day,  
 You'll find it hard to get away'  
 With that the Spirit groped about  
 To find th' enchanted hero out,  
 And tried with haste to lift him up,  
 But found his forlorn hope his cup  
 Unserviceable with kicks and blows,  
 Received from hardened-hearted foes  
 He thought to drag him by the heels,  
 Like Gresham-carts, with legs for wheels, †  
 But fear, that soonest cures those sores,  
 In danger of relapse to worse,  
 Came in t' assist him with its aid,  
 And up his sinking vessel weighed  
 No sooner was he fit to trudge  
 But both made ready to dislodge,

cock crow, the hour immediately preceding the break of day is very ancient. Thus in the hymn of Prudentius a Christian poet of the fourth century —

They say the wandering powers that love  
 The silent darkness of the night,  
 At cock-crowing give over to rove  
 And all in futility their flight

Translated by Louchie — *Intiquitatis Fulgares*

Innumerable references to the cock as the herald of the morning occur in the writings of the ancients who assigned an appropriate place to this bird in the Mythology by dedicating it to Apollo.

\* An invincible in the last extremity, the knight always turned his back on his enemies.

† A cart constructed on this singular principle by a Mr. Potter, was submitted to the consideration of the Royal Society in 1662. Butler ironically calls these carts 'Gresham carts' because at that time the Royal Society held their meetings in Gresham College, in Bishopgate-street formerly the mansion of Sir Thomas Gresham — See Mr. WELLS *History of the Royal Society*. The following specimen of some doggerel verses written upon the society soon after they established themselves in the college, is extracted by Mr. Weld from a MS. in the British Museum —

The merchants on the Exchange do plot  
 To increase the kingdom's wealthy trade,  
 At Gresham College a learned knot  
 Unparalleled designs have laid  
 To make them elves & corporation,  
 And know all things by demonstration

The Spirit horsed him, like a sack,  
 Upon the vehicle his back,  
 And bore him headlong into th' hall,  
 With some few iubs against the wall  
 Where finding out the postern locked,  
 And th' avenues as strongly blocked,  
 H' attacked the window, stormed the glass,  
 And in a moment gained the pass,  
 Through which he dragged the worsted soldier's  
 Fore-quarters out by th' head and shoulders,  
 And cautiously began to scout  
 To find their fellow-cattle out,  
 Nor was it half a minute's quest,  
 Ere he retrieved the champion's beast,  
 Tied to a pale instead of rack,  
 But ne'er a saddle on his back,  
 Nor pistols at the saddle bow,  
 Conveyed away the Lord knows how  
 He thought it was no time to stay,  
 And let the night, too, steal away,  
 But, in a trice, advanced the knight  
 Upon the bare ridge, bolt upright,  
 And, groping out for Ralpho's jade,  
 He found the saddle, too, was strayed,  
 And in the place a lump of soap,  
 On which he speedily leaped up,  
 And, turning to the gate the rein,  
 He kicked and cudgelled on amain,  
 While Hudibras, with equal haste,  
 On both sides laid about as fast,  
 And spurred, as jockies use, to break,  
 O! padders\* to secure, a neck  
 Where let us leave em for a time,  
 And to their churches turn our rhyme,  
 To hold forth their declining state,  
 Which now come near an even rate

---

\* Highwaymen *Paad*, Saxon path hence pad, a robber who infests the road on foot, generally called a foot pad



## PART III — CANTO II \*

## T ARGUMENT

The saints engage in fierce contests  
 About their carnal interests,  
 To share their sacrilegious preys  
 According to their merits of grace  
 Their various frenzies to reform,  
 When Cromwell left them in a storm,  
 Till in the effigy of Rump the public  
 Burn all their groncles of the cabal

THE learned write, an insect breeze†  
 Is but a mongrel prince of bees,  
 That falls before a storm on cows,‡  
 And stings the founders of his house,  
 From whose corrupted flesh that breed  
 Of vermin did at first proceed §

\* This canto like the letter to Sidiophil, is wholly unconnected with the story of *Hudibras*, which it suspends at a point of some dramatic interest to introduce a discussion about the state of parties immediately before and after the Restoration. The reader however, may escape the interruption by reserving the perusal of this canto for the close of the poem, an order which is actually adopted by Mr Lowndes in his translation of *Hudibras*.

† A genus of flies technically called *Tabanus*. The most remarkable species is the great horse fly, which, being armed with two hooks, is enabled to seize the skin of cattle, while it strikes with its proboscis, and sucks the blood —

A fierce loud buzzing breeze, then stings draw blood,  
 And drive the cattle gadding through the wood

DRYDEN — *Georgic III*

‡ ‘As we see stinging flies vex and provoke cattle most immediately before storms, so multitudes of those kinds of vermin do always appear to stir up the people, before the beginning of all troublesome times — BUTLER — Character of *The Seditious Man*

§ It is here assumed that the breeze is generated from the putrid flesh of the very animal it afterwards stings. The early annotator, in a note on this passage, commits an obvious error in his interpretation of Butler's meaning, which leads Dr Nash to express his conviction that the annotations on the Third Part could not have been written by Butler. It is proper to observe that this is not a question of conjectural criticism. The only annotations contributed by Butler were upon the First and Second Parts, when they were republished together in 1674. The Third Part was published by Butler in 1678,

So, ere the storm of war broke out,  
 Religion spawned a various rout  
 Of petulant capacious sects,  
 The maggots of corrupted texts,\*  
 That first run all religion down,  
 And after every swam its own  
 For as the Persian Magi once  
 Upon their mothers got their sons,  
 That were incapable t' enjoy  
 That empire any other way †  
 So presbyter begot the other  
 Upon the good old cause, his mother,  
 Then bore them like the devil's dam,  
 Whose son and husband are the same, ‡  
 And yet no natural tie of blood,  
 Nor interest for the common good,  
 Could, when their profits interfered,  
 Get quarter for each other's beard

without notes. The notes were added to a subsequent edition by an unknown writer after Butler's death. The internal evidence of their authorship by another hand is unmistakable.

\* The Independents were accused of having altered a text of Scripture to enable them, under the authority of the perverted reading to vest the election of pastors in the hands of the people. 'Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom *we* [said to have been changed by the Independents into *ye*] may appoint over this business'—Acts vi 3. Dr Grey says that Mr Field had this forgery in several editions of his Bible amongst the 10<sup>th</sup> in his beautiful edition of 1659-60, and that he was the first person who printed it, for which he received £1500. This statement however Dr Grey afterwards discovered to be erroneous. The false reading first appeared in the Cambridge edition, printed by Buck and Daniel 1654, so that the assertion, repeated by several writers, that it was introduced by the Independents, is untrue.

† By the term empire is clearly meant, not the Persian empire, to which the description would not apply, but the chief authority amongst the Magi, or priests of the Persians, to whom it does apply. The incestuous intercourse alluded to in the text was adopted to preserve the line of the families of the Magi without intermixture.

‡ Larcher in his notes on Townley's *Translation*, traces a resemblance in this passage to Milton's allegory of Sin and Death—*Par Lost*, ii 746 *et seq*.

For when they thrived they never fadged,\*  
 But only by the ears engaged,  
 Like dogs that snarl about a lone,  
 And play together when they've none,†  
 As by their truest characters,  
 Their constant actions, plainly appears  
 Rebellion now began, for lack  
 Of zeal and plunder to grow slack,  
 The cause and covenant to lessen,  
 And prov'dence to be out of season  
 For now there was no more to purchase  
 O' th' king's revenue, and the church's,  
 But all divided, shared, and gone,  
 That used to urge the brethren on,  
 Which forced the stubborn'st for the cause,  
 To cross the cudgels to the laws ‡  
 That what by breaking them they had gained  
 By their support might be maintained,  
 Like thieves, that in a hemp-plot lie,§  
 Secured against the hue-and-cry,  
 For presbyter and independent  
 Were now turned plaintiff and defendant,  
 Laid out their apostolic functions  
 On carnal orders and injunctions

---

\* Agreed, united together *frogen gefrogen* Sax. —

How will this fadge?—*Twelfth Night*, II. 2

† The Presbyterians, when they got into power, displayed intolerance to the other sects. The object is to show that the sectaries were united in the struggle for the upper hand but that the moment it was secured the dominant party jealously excluded their former allies.

‡ That is, there being nothing to be gained by breaking the laws, to come forward in their defence. The patriot corrupted by the possession of power maintains, for his own advantage the laws which he had previously violated in making common cause with the people.

§ He shelters himself under the covert of the law, like a thief in a hemp plot, and makes that secure him which was intended for his destruction.—BUTLER—Character of *A Knave*. A thief taking sanctuary in a plantation of hemp humorously represents the position of the Presbyterians sheltering themselves under the protection of laws, which ought to have been put into force against them.

And all then precious gifts and graces  
 On outlawries and *scire facias*,  
 At Michael's term had many trial,  
 Worse than the Dragon and St Michael,  
 Where thousands fell, in shape of fees,  
 Into the bottomless abyss  
 For when, like brethien, and like fiends,  
 They came to share their dividends,  
 And every partner to possess  
 His church and state joint-purchases,  
 In which the ablest saint, and best,  
 Was named in trust by all the rest,  
 To pay their money, and, instead  
 Of every brother, pass the deed,  
 He straight converted all his gifts  
 To pious frauds, and holy shifts,  
 And settled all the other shares  
 Upon his outward man and's heirs,  
 Held all they claimed as forfeit lands  
 Delivered up into his hands,  
 And passed upon his conscience  
 By pre-entail of providence;  
 Impeached the rest for reprobates,  
 That had no titles to estates,  
 But by their spiritual attaints  
 Degraded from the right of saints  
 This being revealed, they now begun  
 With law and conscience to fall on,  
 And laid about as hot and brain-sick  
 As th' utter barrister of Swanswick,†

---

\* When the estates of the Church and the Crown were sold in 1649, the arrears due to the army were paid off by allotments of lands and manors, the distribution being made in regiments to trustees named by the soldiers. Out of this arrangement much litigation arose, owing to the frauds which, in many instances, were attempted to be practised by the trustees.

† William Pryne, who was born at Swanswick. *Utter*, Sax, literally *outcr*. The utter barrister is he who pleads without the bar, in contradistinction to the benchers who plead within.

Engaged with money-bags, as bold  
 As men with sand-bags did of old,\*  
 That brought the lawyers in more fees  
 Than all unsanctified trustees,  
 Till he who had no more to show  
 I' th' case, received the overthrow,  
 Or, both sides having had the woist,  
 They parted as they met at first  
 Poor presbyter was now reduced,  
 Secluded, and cashiered, and choused†  
 Turned out, and excommunicate  
 From all affairs of church and state  
 Reformed t' a reformed saint,‡  
 And glad to turn itinerant,  
 To stroll and teach from town to town,  
 And those he had taught up, teach down  
 And make those uses§ serve again  
 Against the new-enlightened men  
 As fit as when at first they were  
 Revealed against the cavalier,||  
 Damn anabaptist and fanatic,  
 As pat as popish and pietist,

\* When the combat was demanded in a legal way by knights and gentlemen, it was fought with sword and lance and when by yeomen, with sand bags fastened to the end of a truncheon — WARBLTON Thus in *Henry V*, Second Part, the combat between Horner and Peter is fought with sand bags Enter, on one side, Horner, and his neighbours drinking to him so much that he is drunk, and he enters bearing his staff with a sand bag fastened to it, a drum before him at the other side, Peter, with a drum, and a similar staff, &c — Act II sc 2 The custom was ancient It is alluded to by St Chrysostom in his *Homily* vi.

† When Cromwell obtained the ascendancy, he treated the Presbyterians as they had treated the Independents

‡ A voluntary saint, without pay or office

§ The sermons of these times were divided into doctrine and use and in the margin of them is often printed use the first, use the second, &c — N

|| That is that the Presbyterians ever endeavoured to preach down the Independents, by the very same doctrines the Presbyterians had used in preaching down the bishops

And, with as little variation,  
 To serve for any sect i' th' nation  
 The good old cause, which some believe  
 To be the devil that tempted Eve  
 With knowledge, and does still invite  
 The world to mischief with new light,  
 Had store of money in her purse,  
 When he took her for better or worse,  
 But now was grown deformed and poor,  
 And fit to be turned out of door

The independents (whose first station  
 Was in the rear of reformation,  
 A mongrel kind of church-dragoons,\*  
 That served for horse and foot at once,  
 And in the saddle of one steed  
 The Saracen and christian id,  
 Were free of every spiritual order,  
 To preach, and fight, and pray, and murder )  
 No sooner got the start, to lurch  
 Both disciplines of war and church,  
 And providence enough to run  
 The chief commanders of them down,  
 But carried on the war against  
 The common enemy o' th' saints,  
 And in a while prevailed so far,  
 To win of them the game of war,  
 And be at liberty once more  
 T' attack themselves as th' had before

For now there was no foe in arms  
 T' unite then factions with alarms,  
 But all reduced and overcome,  
 Except their worst, themselves at home,

\* As the sea and land services were often united in one person, and admirals were selected from the officers of the army, who had never trod the deck of a ship, so it was not unusual for zealous soldiers to assume the functions of the ministry Cromwell, Ireton, and others, frequently preached in public — Thus Cleveland —

— those kirk-dragoons  
 ade up of ears and ruffs, like ducatoons

" — a d d after Sir John Presbyter

Wh' had compassed all they prayed and swore,  
 And fought, and preached, and plundered for,  
 Subdued the nation, church, and state,  
 And all things but their laws and hate,\*  
 But when they came to treat and transact,  
 And share the spoil of all th' had ransacked,  
 To botch up what th' had torn and rent,  
 Religion and the government,  
 They met no sooner, but prepared  
 To pull down all the wall had spared,  
 Agreed in nothing, but t' abolish,  
 Subvert, extirpate, and demolish  
 For knaves and fools being near of kin,  
 As Dutch boors are t' a sootekin,†  
 Both parties joined to do their best  
 To damn the public interest,  
 And heeded only in consults,  
 To put by one another's bolts,  
 T' out-cant the Babylonian labourers,  
 At all their dialects of jabberers,  
 And tug at both ends of the saw,  
 To tear down government and law  
 For as two cheats, that play one game,  
 Are both defeated of their aim,  
 So those who play a game of state,  
 And only cavil in debate,  
 Although there's nothing lost nor won,  
 The public business is undone,  
 Which still the longer 'tis in doing,  
 Becomes the surer way to ruin  
 This when the royalists perceived,—‡  
 Who to their faith as firmly cleaved,

\* That is, the laws of the land, and the hatred of the people.—G

† A kind of false birth, fabulously said to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. 'There goes a report of the Holland women that together with their children they are delivered of a sootekin, not unlike to a rat, which some imagine to be the offspring of stoves.—CLEVELAND—*Character of a Diurnal Maker*

‡ This eulogy upon the patience and fidelity of the royalists has

And owned the right they had paid down  
 So dearly for, the church and crown—  
 Th' united constanter, and sided  
 The more, the more their foes divided  
 For though outnumbered, overthrown,  
 And by the fate of war run down,  
 Their duty never was defeated,  
 Nor from their oaths and faith retreated,  
 For loyalty is still the same,  
 Whether it win or lose the game,  
 True as the dial to the sun,  
 Although it be not shined upon  
 But when these bretheren<sup>\*</sup> in evil,  
 Their adversaries, and the devil,  
 Began once more to shew them play,  
 And hopes, at least, to have a day,  
 They rallied in parades of woods,  
 And unfrequented solitudes,  
 Convened at midnight in outhouses,  
 To appoint new-rising rendezvouses,  
 And, with a pertinacy unmatched,  
 For new recruits<sup>†</sup> of danger watched  
 No sooner was one blow diverted,  
 But up another party started,  
 And as if nature too, in haste  
 To furnish out supplies as fast,  
 Before her time had turned destruction  
 To a new and numerous production,  
 No sooner those were overcome,  
 But up rose others in their room,  
 That like the christian faith, increased  
 The more, the more they were suppressed,

been justly admired for its beauty 'Il est cependant certain, says  
 M Larcher 'qu' ils étoient trop foibles et en trop petit nombre pour  
 faire remonter Charles II sur le trône de ses peres, et que si les  
 Presbyteriens ne lui en eussent point applani le chemin, il n'auroit  
 peut-être jamais été Roi

\* The word is lengthened for the metre

† Fresh volunteers ready to incur the danger of sustaining the king's  
 cause



Whom neither chains, nor transportation,  
 Proscription, sale, or confiscation,  
 Nor all the desperate events  
 Of former tried experiments,  
 Nor wounds, could terrify, nor mangling,  
 To leave off loyalty and dangling,  
 Nor death, with all his b ncs, affright  
 From venturing to maintain the right,  
 From staking life and fortune down  
 'Gainst all together, for the crown,  
 But kept the title of their cause  
 From forfeiture, like claims in laws  
 And proved no prosperous usurpation  
 Can ever settle on the nation,  
 Until, in spite of force and treason,  
 They put then loyalty in possession,  
 And, by then constancy and faith,  
 Destroyed the mighty men of Gath  
     Tossed in a furious hurricane,  
 Did Oliver give up his reign,\*  
 And was believed, as well by saints  
 As mortal † men and miscreants,

\* Alluding to the tempest which occasioned considerable damage on the coast, and in several parts of the country, on the day of Cromwell's death. It is noticed by most of the contemporary poets —

But first the ocean as a tribute sent  
     The giant prince of all her watery herd  
 And the isle, when her protecting genius went,  
     Upon his obseques loud sighs conferred  
     DRIEDEN — *On the Death of Cromwell*

Nature herself took notice of his death,  
 And sighing, swelled the sea with such a breath,  
 That, to remotest shores her billows rolled,  
 The approaching fate of their great ruler told  
     WALLER — *Upon the Death of the Lord Protector*

Nature herself rejoiced at his death,  
 And on the waters sung with such a breath,  
 As made the sea dance higher than before,  
 While her glad waves came dancing to the shore  
     CLEVELAND — *Answer to the above*

† Some editions read mortal, which destroys the sense. See ante, p. 109 note †

To founder in the Stygian feiry,  
 Until he was retrieved by Sterry,\*  
 Who, in a false erroneous dream,  
 Mistook the New Jerusalem,  
 Profanely for th' apocryphal  
 False Heaven at the end o' th' Hall,†  
 Whither it was decreed by fate,  
 His precious reliques to translate  
 So Romulus was seen before  
 B' as orthodox a senator ‡  
 From whose divine illumination  
 He stole the pagan revelation  
 Next him his son, and heir apparent  
 Succeeded, though a lame vicegerent §  
 Who first laid by the parliament,  
 The only crutch on which he leant,  
 And then sunk underneath the state,  
 That rode him above horseman's weight

---

\* Peter Sterry was one of Cromwell's chaplains, and in a sermon he preached at the funeral, he assured the people that the Protector would be of more use to them, now that he was dead, than he had been in his life time because being ascended into heaven at the right hand to Jesus Christ, he would there intercede for them, and be mindful of them on all occasions'

† Abutting upon Westminster Hall there were three ordinaries or taverns, called by the singular names of Heaven, Hell, and Purgatory. The allusion in the text is to the disinterment of Cromwell's body after the Restoration, when his head was set up near the tavern called Heaven, at the end of the Hall.

‡ Julius Proculus who made a solemn statement before the senate that Romulus had appeared to him after his death, and predicted the future greatness of the city.

§ Richard Cromwell the eldest son of Cromwell named for the success on by his father and proclaimed Lord Protector by the Privy Council. He reigned long enough to summon a parliament, and resign his authority, which he wanted courage and capacity to enforce. These lures were stolen by the author of a ballad, published afterwards amongst the *Remains* attributed to Butler —

What's worse old Noll is marching off,  
 And Dick, his heir apparent,  
 Succeeds him in the government,  
 A very lame vicegerent

*Tale of the Cobbler and Vicar of Bray*

And now the saints began their reign \*  
 For which th' had yeained so long in vain,  
 And felt such bowel-hankerings,  
 To see an empire all of kings,†  
 Delivered from th' Egyptian awe  
 Of justice, government, and law,  
 And free t' erect what spiritual cantons  
 Should be revealed, on gospel Hans-Towns ‡  
 To edify upon the ruins  
 Of John of Leyden's old outgoings,  
 Who for a weather-cock hung up  
 Upon their mother-church's top §  
 Was made a type by Providence,  
 Of all then revelations since,  
 And now fulfilled by his successors,  
 Who equally mistook their measures  
 For when they came to shape the model,  
 Not one could fit another's noddle,  
 But found then light and gifts more wide  
 From fadging || than th' unsanctified,  
 While every individual brother  
 Strove hand to fist against another,  
 And still the maddest, and most cracked,  
 Were found the busiest to transact,  
 For though most hands dispatch apace,  
 And make light work, the proverb says,  
 Yet many different intellects  
 Are found t' have contrary effects,

---

\* A sneer upon the Committee of Safety—G

† Rev 16, v 10

‡ That is to form communities in grace similar to the political combinations of the Swiss cantons, and the German Hans-Towns league

§ John Bockhold, the fanatical leader of the Anabaptists, who seized upon the city of Munster and held it during a protracted siege. When he fell it just into the hands of the besiegers. He is said to have himself suggested the ignominious punishment afterwards inflicted on him. He and two of his associates were hung in iron cages, upon the highest tower in the city

|| See *ante*, p 123, note \*.

And many heads t' obstruct intrigues,  
 As slowest insects have most legs  
 Some were for setting up a king,  
 But all the rest for no such thing,  
 Unless king Jesus ' others tampered  
 For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert, †  
 Some for the rump, ‡ and some more crafty,  
 For agitators, § and the safety ||

\* Alluding to the Fifth-Monarchy men. Butler has thus described the character of a member of this sect — ' His design is to make Christ king, as his forefathers the Jews did, only to abuse and crucify him, that he might share his lands and goods, as he did his vicegerents here.

He fancies the fifth-monarchy as the quintessence of all governments, abstracted from all matter, and consisting wholly of revelations, visions and mysteries. John of Leyden was the first founder of it and though he miscarried, like Romulus in a tempest, his posterity have revelations every full moon that there may be a time to set up his title again, and with better success, though his brethren, that have attempted it since, had no sooner quitted his coat with their own, but then whole outward men were set on the gates of the city where a head and four quarters stand by types and figures of a fifth monarchy — *Character of A Fifth Monarchy man*

† Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert, after the death of the Protector, intrigued against the government of Richard Cromwell, and each had his partisans. The former two had been connected with the Protector by marriage, Fleetwood having married his daughter Ireton's widow, and Desborough, his sister, yet, notwithstanding the advantages they might be supposed to have derived from these circumstances, Lambert, a man of greater capacity and energy than either, enjoyed the largest share of popular influence.

‡ In May, 1659 the council of officers, with Fleetwood as their president, resolved upon the revival of the Long Parliament, which had been broken up by Cromwell in 1653. Ludlow prepared a list of the surviving members who were accordingly summoned to attend, Penthall being recalled to his office of Speaker. The Presbyterians, secluded in 1648, presented themselves to take their places with Prynne at their head, but were refused admittance and when the few remaining privileged members were collected in the House, they were found to be a mere remnant of the old assembly. Hence that Parliament acquired the nick-name of the Rump.

§ The chiefs of the army having established a general council of officers, the soldiers formed, out of their own body a subordinate council, consisting of deputies chosen from each regiment, which was to act as a sort of House of Commons to the general council of officers. These persons were called agitators.

|| When the Rump Parliament was broken up by Lambert, within a few months after it had been summoned much in the same manner as the Long Parliament had been broken up by Cromwell the officers

Some for the gospel, and massacres  
 Of spiritual affidavit-makers,  
 That swore to any human regence  
 Oaths of suprem'cy and allegiance,—  
 Yea, though the ablest swearing saint,  
 That vouched the bulls o' th' covenant  
 Others for pulling down th' high places  
 Of synods and provincial classes,  
 That used to make such hostile inroads  
 Upon the saints, like bloody Nimrods,  
 Some for fulfilling prophecies \*  
 And th' extirpation of th' excise,  
 And some against th' Egyptian bondage  
 Of holy-days, and paying poundage,†  
 Some for the cutting down of groves ‡  
 And rectifying bakers' loaves,  
 And some for finding out expedients  
 Against the slavery of obedience,  
 Some were for gospel-ministers,  
 And some for redcoat seculars,§  
 As men most fit t' hold forth the word,  
 And wield the one and th' other sword,  
 Some were for carrying on the work  
 Against the pope, and some the Turk,  
 Some for engaging to suppress  
 The camisado of suplices,||

---

themselves into a provisional council, for the management of public affairs. This council was called a Committee of Safety.

\* Warburton thinks this means taking up arms against the Pope. But there is no historical evidence to show that a crusade against the Pope was entertained by any party, although some such notion seems to be alluded to in a subsequent line.

† Alluding to the abolition of festivals, and the poundage levied on property.

‡ The pillared ruins of churches and cathedrals were supposed to have been suggested by the ancient groves dedicated to idols in the pagan ages.

§ That is, some were for the maintenance of the regular clergy, and others for that class of preachers previously designated as 'church-dragoons.'

|| When the soldiers, in a night expedition, put their shirts over their armour, in order to be distinguished, [that is, that they might

That gifts and dispensations hindered,  
 And turned to th' outward man the inward  
 More proper for the cloudy night  
 Of popery than gospel-light,  
 Others were for abolishing  
 That tool of matrimony, a ring,  
 With which th' unsanctified bridegroom  
 Is married only to a thumb,—<sup>\*</sup>  
 As wise as ringing of a pig,  
 That used to break up ground and dig,—  
 The bride to nothing but her will,<sup>†</sup>  
 That nulls the after-marriage still,  
 Some were for th' utter extirpation  
 Of linsey-woolsey<sup>‡</sup> in the nation,  
 And some against all idolising  
 The cross in shop-books, or baptising,<sup>§</sup>

know each other in the dark ] it is called a *camisade* these sectaries were for suppressing the episcopal meetings then held secretly, which the author with high humour calls a *camisade* — WARBURTON Hence a night attack was called a *camisade*, or *camisado* the word is, literally, a shirt The aversion in which surplices were held has been already noticed

\* Thumb is inserted merely to accommodate the rhyme Under the ordinance which instituted marriages before a justice of the peace, rings were dispensed with Seal-rings were worn in early times on the thumb and Falstaff speaks of an 'alderman's thumb ring — 1 *Henry IV* ii 4 A similar allusion occurs in Glapthorpe's *Comedy of Wit in a Constable* 1639

† Warburton supposes that this is a quibble upon the first response the bride makes in the marriage ceremony 'I will' This suggestion greatly diminishes the force of the satire, which may, with more likelihood, be supposed to imply that the bride binds herself in the marriage ceremony to no obligation except her own will, which Butler elsewhere describes as the only faculty of women —

The souls of women are so small,  
 That some believe they have none at all,  
 Or if they have like cripples, still  
 Th have but one faculty, the will

*Miscellaneous Thoughts*

‡ See vol 1 p 163, note \*

§ The use of the cross was considered popish and superstitious, and Butler carries the satire so far as to suggest, that the cross with which tradesmen marked off their accounts in their ledgers was a mark of idolatry

Others, to make all things recant  
 The christian or surname of saint  
 And force all churches, streets, and towns,  
 The holy title to renounce,\*  
 Some 'gainst a third estate of souls,†  
 And bringing down the price of coals,‡  
 Some for abolishing black-pudding,  
 And eating nothing with the blood in §  
 To abrogate them roots and branches ||  
 While others were for eating haunches  
 Of warriors, and, now and then,  
 The flesh of kings and mighty men,  
 And some for breaking of their bones  
 With rods of iron, by secret ones,¶  
 For thrashing mountains, \* and with spells  
 For hallowing carriers packs and bells, ††  
 Things that the legend never heard of,  
 But made the wicked sore afraid of

---

\* For some years previously to the Restoration the designation of Saint was removed from the names of streets, churches, parishes, and all public foundations

† Either the purgatory of the Roman Catholic Church or that in immediate state which some regard as the receptacle of all souls until the day of judgment a doctrine much discredited in Butler's time

‡ The heavy taxes levied on coals occasioned much complaint amongst all classes of the people and many petitions were presented to parliament protesting against the infliction

§ That is, some wished to introduce the customs of the Jews

|| It is by no means certain that this punctuation is correct Dr Nash substitutes a comma at the end of the line which rather increases the difficulty To make sense of the passage the line must be connected with the preceding sentence and not with that which follows This is done by placing a comma at the end of the previous line, instead of a semi colon, the reading of former editions

¶ This phrase—*Psalm lxxviii*—occurs in other places—

Shall precious Saints and secret ones,  
 Break one another's outward bonds  
 When saints be us agree with bears,  
 Shall secret ones lug saints by the ears

\*\* A sneer upon the rant of the Fifth-Monarchy-men, for their misapplication of the text, *Isaiah li 15*—G

†† *Zech xiv 20*

The quacks of government, who sate  
 At th' unregarded helm of state,  
 And understood this wild confusion  
 Of fatal madness and delusion  
 Must, sooner than a prodigy,  
 Portend destruction to be nigh,  
 Considered timely how t' withdraw,  
 And save their wind-pipes from the law,  
 For one rencounter at the bar  
 Was wiser than all th' had scaped in war,  
 And therefore met in consultation  
 To cant and quack upon the nation,  
 Not for the sickly patient's sake,  
 Nor what to give, but what to take,  
 To feel the purses of their fees,  
 More wise than fumbling arteries,  
 Prolong the snuff of life in pain,  
 And from the grave recover—gain  
 'Mong these there was a politician,†  
 With more heads than a beast in vision,‡  
 And more intrigues in every one  
 Than all the whores of Babylon,  
 So politic, as if one eye  
 Upon the other were a spy,  
 That, to trepan the one to think  
 The other blind, both strove to blink,  
 And in his dark pragmatic way  
 As busy as a child at play

\* Alluding to Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper (afterwards Lord Shaftesbury) Holles, and others, who witnessing the confusion that ensued upon Cromwell's death and foreseeing that the Restoration was inevitable early withdrew from the agitation, and took measures to ensure their personal security

† Lord Shaftesbury whose character is drawn by Dryden in *Absalom and Achitophel*, and *The Medal* and by Butler amongst his characters under the title of *An Undeserving Favourite*. Yet whatever amount of truth there may be in all the satires upon Shaftesbury, it should not be forgotten that he carried the habeas corpus act through parliament, and brought in the measure by which Judges are rendered independent of the Crown

‡ The beast with seven heads and ten horns in Revelations



H' had seen three governments run down,<sup>4</sup>  
And had a hand in every one,  
Was for 'em, and against 'em all,  
But barbarous when they came to fall  
For by trepanning th' old to ruin,  
He made his interest with the new one,  
Played true and faithful, though against  
His conscience, and was still advanced  
For by the witchcraft of rebellion  
Transformed t' a feeble state-camelion,  
By giving aim from side to side,  
He never failed to save his tide,  
But got the start of every state,  
And, at a change, ne'er came too late,  
Could turn his word, and oath, and faith,  
As many ways as in a lathe,  
By turning wriggle, like a screw,  
Int' highest trust, and out, for new  
For when h' had happily incurred,  
Instead of hemp, to be preferred,  
And passed upon a government,  
He played his trick, and out he went,  
But being out, and out of hopes  
To mount his ladder, more, of ropes,  
Would strive to raise himself upon  
The public ruin, and his own,  
So little did he understand  
The desperate feats he took in hand,  
For when h' had got himself a name  
For frauds and tricks he spoiled his game,  
Had forced his neck into a noose,  
To shew his play at fast and loose,†

---

\* He was an active politician during the rule of Charles I., the Parliament and Cromwell, and served under them all

† Fast and loose, formerly called Picking at the Belt or Girdle, a cheating game still in vogue amongst tramps and impostors at fun. A leathern strap is coiled up tightly and placed standing on a table, the folds being so artfully arranged that one of them is made to resemble

And, when he chanced t' escape, mistook,  
 For art and subtlety, his luck  
 So right his judgment was cut fit,  
 And made a tally to his wit,  
 And both together most profound  
 At deeds of darkness under ground,  
 As th' earth is easiest underrimmed,  
 By vermin impotent and blind

By all these arts, and many more,  
 H' had practised long and much before,  
 Our state-artificer foresaw  
 Which way the world began to draw  
 For as old sinners have all points  
 O' th' compass in their bones and joints,  
 Can by their pangs and achès find  
 All turns and changes of the wind,  
 And, better than by Napier's bones,  
 Feel in their own the age of moons  
 So guilty sinners, in a state,  
 Can by their crimes prognosticate,  
 And in their consciences feel pain,  
 Some days before a shower of rain,  
 He therefore wisely cast about  
 All ways he could, t' insure his throat,  
 And hither came, to observe and smoke  
 What courses other risers took,

the central roll of the strip. The player picks in that particular fold with a stick believing that he has thus made *just* the strip but the strip being in reality *loose* the trickster detaches it at once. There are numerous allusions to this game in the dramatic writings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries —

Like a right gipsy hath, at fast and loose,  
 Beguiled me to the very heart of loss

*Antony and Cleopatra*, iv 10

To sell a bargain well is as cunning as fast and loose

*Love's Labour Lost*, iii 1

Selling bargains, and dum-founding, ribald jests in the 'merry days of the Restoration were tricks of another kind, ending similarly in a cheat — See DRYDEN'S *Prologue to the Prophets*

\* See *ante*, p. 56, note §

And to the utmost do his best  
 To save himself, and hang the rest  
 To match this saint there was another,  
 As busy and perverse a brother,\*  
 An haberdasher of small wares  
 In politics and state-affairs,  
 More Jew than rabbi Achitophel,  
 And better gifted to rebel,  
 For when h' had taught his tribe to 'spouse  
 The cause, alort upon one house,  
 He scorned to set his own in order,  
 But tried another, and went further,  
 So suddenly addicted 'till  
 To 's only principle, his will,  
 That whatsoe'er it chanced to prove,  
 No force of argument could move,  
 Nor law, nor cavalcade of Holburn †  
 Could render half a grain less stubborn,  
 For he at any time would hang,  
 For th' opportunity t' harangue,  
 And rather on a gibbet dangle,  
 Than miss his dear delight, to wrangle,  
 In which his parts were so accomplished,  
 That, right or wrong, he ne'er was nonplussed,  
 But still his tongue ran on, the less  
 Of weight it bore, with greater ease,

\* It is supposed that this character was intended for Colonel John Lilburn whose antipathy to authority, in whatever shape it appeared, showed itself with equal vehemence under the Monarchy and the Protectorate. At one period, prosecuted by the Star Chamber for sedition he was afterwards arraigned for treason against Cromwell. He was the incarnation of the levelling spirit and his discontented and contentious disposition was so notorious that when he died an epigram was written on him, suggesting that John should be buried in one place and Lilburn in another, as they would certainly quarrel if they were buried in the same grave —

Let John here, and Lilburn thereabout,  
 For if they both should meet they would fall out

† The road from Newgate to Lyburn lay through Holborn, and the cavalcade is that of the sheriff and his attendants, conducting a malefactor to the gallows

And, with its everlasting clack,  
 Set all men's ears upon the rack,  
 No sooner could a hint appear,  
 But up he started to picket,  
 And made the stoutest yield to mercy,  
 When he engaged in controversy,  
 Not by the force of carnal reason,  
 But indefatigable teasing,  
 With volleys of eternal babble,  
 And clamour, more unanswerable  
 For though his topics, frail and weak,  
 Could ne'er amount above a freak,  
 He still maintained 'em, like his faults,  
 Against the desp'irtest assaults,  
 And backed their feeble want of sense  
 With greater heat and confidence,†  
 As bones of Hector's, when they differ,  
 The more they're cudgelled, grow the stiffer  
 Yet when his profit moderated,  
 The fury of his heat abated,  
 For nothing but his interest  
 Could lay his devil of contest  
 It was his choice, or chance, or curse,  
 To espouse the cause for better or worse,  
 And with his worldly goods and wit,  
 And soul and body worshipped it ‡  
 But when he found the sullen trapes  
 Possessed with th' devil, worms, and claps,  
 The Trojan mare, in foal with Greeks,  
 Not half so full of jadish tricks,  
 Though squeamish in her outward woman,  
 As loose and rampant as Dol Common,§

\* To skirmish before a battle or to go out in foraging parties To picket means also to rob, or pillage

† When Lilburn was arraigned for treason against Cromwell, he pleaded at his trial that no treason could be committed against such a government, and what he had done was in defence of the liberties of his country —N

‡ Alluding to the words in the Office of Matrimony

He still resolved to mend the matter,  
 T' adhere and cleave the obstinater,  
 And still, the skittisher and looser  
 Her freaks appeared, to sit the closer,  
 For fools are stubborn in their way,  
 As coins are hardened by th' alloy<sup>\*</sup>  
 And obstinacy's ne'er so stiff,  
 As when 'tis in a wrong belief

These two, with others, being met,  
 And close in consultation set,  
 After a discontented pause,  
 And not without sufficient cause,  
 The orator we named of late,  
 Less troubled with the pangs of state,  
 Than with his own impatience,  
 To give himself first audience,  
 After he had a while looked wise,  
 At last broke silence, and the ice  
 Quoth he 'There's nothing makes me doubt  
 Our last outgoings† brought about

\* In Butler's time *alloy* and *alloy* were indifferently used to express the mixture of a base metal with a finer. They are now employed in different, and with reference to the text, opposite senses, alloy being applied to anything which softens, or mitigates the predominant quality, and alloy, a metallic mixture which reduces the purity of the principal metal, and hardens it in the process.

† One of the cant terms used by the sectaries, conveying the same meaning as 'workings out,' which occur a little further on. 'The Nonconformist,' says Butler, describing one of the sect, 'does not care to have anything founded in right, but left at large to dispensations and outgoings of Providence.' He cries down the Common prayer because there is no ostentation of gifts to be used in the reading of it,' and, like the Church of Rome (which he abominates), he addresses himself to the rabble in a language of which they understand not one word. 'As the apostles made their divine calling appear plainly to all the world, by speaking languages which they never understood before, he endeavours to do the same thing most preposterously by speaking that which is no language at all, nor understood by anybody, but a collection of affected and fantastic expressions, wholly abstract from sense, as *Nothingness*, *Soul Damnations*, and *Savingness* &c in such a fustian style as the Turks and Persians use that signify nothing but the vanity and want of judgment of the speaker, though they believe it to be the true property of the spirit and highest perfection of all sanctity. —*Character of an hypocritical Nonconformist*

More than to see the characters  
 Of real jealousies and fears  
 Not feigned, as once, but sadly horrid,  
 Scored upon every member's forehead,  
 Who, 'cause the clouds are drawn together,  
 And threaten sudden change of weather,  
 Feels pangs and achès of state-turns,  
 And revolutions in their coins,  
 And, since our workings-out are crossed,  
 Throw up the cause before 'tis lost  
 Was it to run away we meant,  
 When, taking of the covenant,  
 The lamest cripples of the brothers,  
 Took oaths to run before all others,\*  
 But in their own sense, only swore,  
 To strive to run away before,  
 And now would prove, that words and oath  
 Engage us to renounce them both?  
 'Tis true the cause is in the lurch,  
 Between a right and mongrel-church,  
 The presbyter and independent,  
 That stickle which shall make an end on't,  
 As 'twas made out to us the last  
 Expedient,—I mean Margaret's fast,†  
 When Providence had been suborned,  
 What answer was to be returned ‡

\* The declaratory words of the covenant were—'Our true and unfeigned purpose is, each one to go before another in the example of a real reformation'

† The speaker drops the word 'Saint' in conformity with the usage already alluded to—See *ante*, p. 135, note \*. This practice is said to have been carried so far by some fanatical sectaries, that to mark still more strongly their aversion to the word 'Saint' they would say Sir Peter and Sir Paul. The term expedient was applied to the lectures delivered on days set apart specially for public devotion.

‡ See vol. i. p. 104, note ¶. Some of the sectaries pretended to hold a familiar intercourse with heaven which gave a spiritual sanction to their actions and discourses. They affected to debate questions of moment with the Almighty, and to be the depositaries of His commands which they always regulated by their own desires. This blasphemous fanaticism was justly treated with the severest irony.

Else why should tumults fight us now,  
 We have so many times gone through,  
 And understand as well to tame  
 As, when they serve our turns t' inflame?  
 Have proved how inconsiderable  
 Are all engagements of the rabble,  
 Whose frenzies must be reconciled  
 With drums, and rattles, like a child,<sup>\*</sup>  
 But never proved so prosperous,  
 As when they were led on by us,  
 For all our scouring of religion  
 Began with tumults and sedition,  
 When hurricanes of fierce commotion  
 Became strong motives to devotion  
 As carnal seamen in a storm,  
 Turn pious converts, and reform,  
 When rusty weapons with chalked edges<sup>†</sup>  
 Maintained our feeble privileges,  
 And brown-bills,<sup>‡</sup> levied in the city,  
 Made bills to pass the grand committee,  
 When zeal, with aged clubs and gleaves,  
 Gave chase to rochets, and white sleeves,<sup>§</sup>

---

by the Cavalier party yet not a great many years afterwards White  
 Hall under the Stuarts, witnessed assumptions of Divine authority  
 quite as revolting when the birth of a prince was ascribed to mira-  
 culous agency, and the members of the Trinity were described as  
 having conspired to send an heir to the throne—See DRYDEN'S  
*Poems*, II 170, Ann Ed

\* Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law  
 Pleas'd with a rattle, tickled with a straw

POPE—*Essay on Man*, II

† To fight with rusty, or poisoned weapons was against the law of  
 arms so when the citizens used the former, they chalked the edges—  
 WARBURTON

‡ A kind of halbert formerly carried by the English infantry In  
 later times it became the weapon of the street watchmen—

Lo, with a band of bowmen and of pikes  
 Brown bills, and targeteers four hundred strong

I come

*Edward II* II

These weapons were browned to prevent them from becoming rusty  
 § The rochet is the linen vest worn by bishops under their robes—

And made the church, and state, and laws,  
Submit t' old iron, and the cause  
And as we thrived by tumults then,  
So might we better now again,  
If we knew how, as then we did,  
To use them rightly in our need  
Tumults, by which the mutinous  
Betray themselves instead of us,  
The hollow-hearted, disaffected,  
And close malignant are detected,  
Who lay their lives and fortunes down,  
For pledges to secure our own,  
And freely sacrifice their ears  
T' appease our jealousies and fears  
And yet, for all these providences  
W' are offered, if we have our senses,  
We idly sit, like stupid blockheads,  
Our hands committed to our pockets,  
And nothing but our tongues at large,  
To get the wretches a discharge  
Like men condemned to thunder-bolts,  
Who, ere the blow, become mere dolts,  
Or fools besotted with their crimes,  
That know not how to shift betimes,  
That neither have the hearts to stay,  
Nor wit enough to run away,  
Who, if we could resolve on either,  
Might stand or fall at least together,  
No mean nor trivial solaces  
To partners in extreme distress,  
Who use to lessen their despairs,  
By parting them int' equal shares,  
As if the more there were to bear,  
They felt the weight the easier,

The passage alludes to the frequent attacks made on the bishops by the rabble and the apprentices, in the streets and the avenues to the House of Peers



And every one the gentler hung,  
 The more he took his turn among  
 But 'tis not come to that, as yet,  
 If we had courage left or wit,  
 Who, when our fate can be no worse,  
 Are fitted for the bravest course,  
 Have time to rally, and prepare  
 Our last and best defence, despair  
 Despair by which the gallant's<sup>†</sup> feats  
 Have been relieved in greatest straits,  
 And hundred's dangers safely waived,  
 By being courageously outbraved,  
 As wounds by wider wounds are healed,  
 And poisons by themselves expelled  
 And so they might be now again,  
 If we were, what we should be, men,  
 And not so dully desperate,  
 To side against ourselves with fate  
 As criminals, condemned to suffer,  
 Are blinded first and then turned over  
 This comes of breaking covenants,  
 And setting up exemptions<sup>‡</sup> of saints,  
 That fine, like aldermen,<sup>§</sup> for grace,  
 To be excused the efficacy §  
 For spiritual men are too transcendent,  
 That mount their banks for independent,

\* This speculation is repeated in a subsequent passage in this canto —

    This true, a scorpion's oil is said  
 To cure the wounds the vermin made

The theory of wounds inflicted by the sting of the scorpion being curable by its own oil, was maintained by Sir Kenelm Digby

† Misprinted *erum* in the old editions. The error seems to have arisen from the pronunciation of the word, which is French. Exempt, of saints applies to persons who obtained dispensations from certain obligations

‡ More correctly, like persons who decline to serve as aldermen

§ This word is not coined by Butler as Dr Nash supposes. It is old French for which the word *efficacie* is now used. It bears two meanings—the power to produce effects, and the production of the effects desired

To hang, like Mahomet, in the air,  
 Or St Ignatius, at his prayer,†  
 By pure geometry, and hate  
 Dependence upon church or state  
 Disdain the pedantry o' th' letter,‡  
 And since obedience is better,  
 The Scripture says, than sacrifice,  
 Presume the less on't will suffice,  
 And scorn to have the moderat'st stints  
 Prescribed their peremptory hints,  
 Or any opinion, true or false,  
 Declared as such, in doctrinals,  
 But left at large to make their best on,  
 Without being called t' account or quest'on  
 Interpret all the spleen reveals,  
 As Whittington explained the bells,§  
 And bid themselves turn back again  
 Lord Mayors of New Jerusalem,  
 But look so big and overgrown,  
 They scorn their edifiers to own,

\* See *ante*, p. 29, note †

† The legend of Ignatius Loyola relates of him that sometimes in the ecstasy of prayer he was raised from the ground for a considerable time together

‡ That is, they did not suffer their consciences to be controlled by the letter of Scripture, but rather interpreted Scripture by their consciences, which they made the rule of their faith and conduct

§ In the old ballad, Whittington is described running away from his master, and being recalled by the bells of London, whose sounds he interpreted into a summons to return, promising at the same time that he should one day become Lord Mayor —

But as he went along  
 In a fair summer's morn,  
 London bells sweetly rung  
 'Whittington back ret       "  
 Evermore sounding so,  
 'Turn again, Whittington,  
 For thou in time shalt grow  
 Lord Mayor of London'

Sir Richard Whittington was Lord Mayor of London three times, in 1397, 1406 and 1419, and he amassed a fortune of £350,000. At Whitehall in Charles II's time, the ladies had a favourite toy called 'Ringing Whittington'—a cage with bells at the top, which were g by the motions of a small bird confined within

Who taught them all then sprinkling lessons,  
 Then tones, and sanctified expressions,  
 Bestowed then gifts upon a saint,  
 Like charity, on those that want,  
 And learned \* the apocryphal bigots  
 T' inspuie themselves with short-hand notes,†  
 For which they scorn and hate them worse  
 Than dogs and cats do sow-gelders  
 For who first bred them up to pray,  
 And teach the house of commons' way?  
 Where had they all then gifted phrases,  
 But from our Calamys and Cases?  
 Without whose sprinkling and sowing,  
 Who e'er had heard of Nye or Owen ‡  
 Their dispensations had been stufled,  
 But for our Adoniam Byfield, §

\* Taught The verb was constantly used by the old writers in this sense which comes from the Saxon *læran*, to teach, and is still so used in some of the provincial dialects —

But all too late love learneth me  
 To paint all kind of colours new

SURETY — *Restless State of a Lover*

A thousand more mis-chances than this one  
 Have learned me how to brook this patiently

*Two Gun of Verona, v 3*

† Apocryphal bigots some suppose to be a kind of second rate independent divines, whoavailed themselves of the discourses of the genuine bigots, or presbyterian ministers, by taking down the heads of it in short-hand and then retailing it at private meetings — N The custom is alluded to in one of the *Rump Songs* —

No factious lecture does he miss,  
 And escapes no schism that's in fashion,  
 But with short hair and shining shoes,  
 He with two pens and note book goes,  
 And winks, and writes at random, &c

*The Reformation*

‡ Calamy and Casewere amongst the most violent and distinguished preachers on the presbyterian side, and Owen and Nye on that of the independents

§ An active covenanter, originally an apothecary, who rose from obscurity and bankruptcy to become a chaplain in the army, one of the scribes to the Assembly of Divines, and minister of Collingborn, in Wiltshire

And had they not begun the war,  
 Th' had neer been sainted as they are  
 For saints in peace degenerate,  
 And dwindle down to reprobate,  
 Then zeal corrupts, like standing water,  
 In th' intervals of war and slaughter,  
 Abates the sharpness of its edge,  
 Without the power of sacrifice,  
 And though they 've tricks to cast their sins,  
 As easy as serpents do their skins,  
 That in a while grow out again,  
 In peace they turn mere carnal men,  
 And from the most refined of saints,  
 As naturally grow miscreants  
 As barnacles turn solan geese  
 I' th' islands of the Orcades  
 Their dispensation's but a ticket  
 For their conforming to the wicked,  
 With whom their greatest difference  
 Lies more in words and show, than sense  
 For as the Pope, that keeps the gate  
 Of heaven, wears three crowns of state,†  
 So he that keeps the gate of hell,  
 Proud Cerb'rus, wears three heads as well,‡

\* Probably an ironical allusion to a paper published by Sir Robert Morry in the *Philosophical Transactions*, giving an account of shells hanging on trees by a neck longer than the shell resembling the wind-pipe of a chicken the shell itself containing a bird, with a bill like a goose and the feet like those of other water-fowl. The sea-geese called a barnacle, is so called from the absurd notion which formerly prevailed that it grew out of wood or rather out of the bun-cles, or shells, which we found attached to the bottoms of ships rocks, and timber below the surface of the sea. The Solan goose is called *bernaca* in Portuguese.

† The tiara, or triple crown. It was originally merely a round high cap, and was afterwards encompassed with a single crown and finally with three crowns rising above each other, covered with precious stones, and surmounted by an orb bearing a cross.

‡ Cerberus hæc ingens latratu regna trifauci

Per onit — *Æneis* vi

Before the threshold dreadful Cerberus  
 His three deformed heads did lay along

And, if the world has any troth,  
 Some have been canonized in both  
 But that which does them greatest harm,  
 Their spiritual gizzards are too warm,  
 Which puts the overheated sots  
 In fever still, like other goats,  
 For though the whole bands heretics  
 With flames of fire, like crooked sticks,  
 Our schismatics so vastly differ,  
 Th' hotter th' are they grow the stiffer,  
 Still setting off their spiritual goods,  
 With fierce and pertinacious feuds  
 For zeal's a dreadful termagant,  
 That teaches saints to tear and rant  
 And independents to profess  
 The doctrine of dependences,\*  
 Turns meek, and secret, sneaking ones,  
 To rawheads fierce, and bloody bones,  
 And not content with endless quarrels  
 Against the wicked, and their morals,  
 The Gibellines, for want of Guelphs †  
 Divert their rage upon themselves  
 For, now the war is not between  
 The brethren and the men of sin,  
 But saint and saint to spill the blood  
 Of one another's brotherhood,  
 Where neither side can lay pretence  
 To liberty of conscience,  
 Or zealous suffering for the cause,  
 To gain one goat's worth of applause,  
 For, though endured with resolution,  
 'Twill ne'er amount to persecution,  
 Shall precious saints, and secret ones,‡  
 Break one another's outward bones §

\* 'I am called an Independent' was the reply of one who came to subscribe at the sessions because I depend upon my Bible —G

† Two violent factions that arose in Italy in the thirteenth century headed by two brothers Guelph, who espoused the cause of the Pope, and Ghibel that of the Emperor

‡ See *anti.* p. 135 note ¶

§ One of the canting phrases drawn from Scripture

And eat the flesh of bretheren,  
 Instead of kings and mighty men? \*  
 When fiends agree among themselves,  
 Shall they be found the greater elves?  
 When Bell's at union with the Dragon,  
 And Baal-Peor friends with Dagon,  
 When savage bears agree with bears,  
 Shall secret ones lug saints by th' ears,  
 And not atone their fatal wrath,  
 When common danger threatens both?  
 Shall mastiffs, by the collars pulled,  
 Engaged with bulls, let go their hold?  
 And saints, whose necks are pawned at stake,  
 No notice of the danger take?  
 But though no power of heaven or hell  
 Can pacify fanatic zeal,  
 Who would not guess there might be hopes  
 The fear of gallowses and ropes  
 Before their eyes, might reconcile  
 Their animosities awhile,  
 At least until th' had a clear stage,  
 And equal freedom to engage,  
 Without the danger of surprise  
 By both our common enemies?

This none but we alone could doubt  
 Who understand their workings-out,  
 And know 'em, both in soul and conscience,  
 Giv'n up t' as reprobate a nonsense  
 As spiritual outlaws, whom the power  
 Of miracle can ne'er restore  
 We, whom at first they set up under  
 In revelation only of plunder,  
 Who since have had so many trials  
 Of their encroaching self-denials, †  
 That rooked upon us with design  
 To out-reform, and undermine,

---

\* See *ante*, p. 135

† Alluding to the self-denying ordinance.

Took all our interests and commands  
 Perfidiously, out of our hands,  
 Involved us in the guilt of blood,  
 Without the motive guns allowed,  
 And made us serve as ministerial,  
 Like younger sons of father Bchal,  
 And yet, for all th' inhuman wrong,  
 Th' had done us, and the cause so long  
 We never failed to carry on  
 The work still, as we had begun,  
 But true and faithfully obeyed,  
 And neither preached them hurt, nor prayed,  
 Nor troubled them to crop our ears,  
 Nor hang us, like the cavaliers,  
 Nor put them to the charge of jails,  
 To find us pillories and carts'-tails,  
 Or hangman's wages,\* which the state  
 Was forced, before them, to be at,  
 That cut, like tallies, to the stumps,†  
 Our ears for keeping true accounts,  
 And burned our vessels, like a new  
 Sealed peck, or bushel, for being true,  
 But hand in hand like faithful brothers,  
 Held for the cause against all others,  
 Disdaining equally to yield  
 One syllable of what we held  
 And though we differed now and then  
 'Bout outward things, and outward men,

---

\* Thirteenpence halfpenny. There was a coin of that value and another of half the value, sixpence three farthings, Scotch pieces, brought into England by James I. —

For half of thirteen pence halfpenny wages,  
 I would have cleared all the town cages  
 And you should have been rid of all the saggs,  
 I and my gallows groan

*The Hangman's last Will and Testament — Rump Songs*

† The notches on tallies, kept by traders, were planed down when the accounts were discharged, so that in process of time the tallies would become reduced to stumps.

Our inward men, and constant frame  
 Of spirit still were near the same,  
 And till they first began to cant,<sup>a</sup>  
 And sprinkle down the covenant,  
 We ne'er had call in any place,  
 Nor dreamed of teaching down free grace,  
 But joined our gifts perpetually  
 Against the common enemy,  
 Although 'twas ours, and then opinion,  
 Each other's church was but a Rimmon †  
 And yet, for all this gospel-union,  
 And outward show of church-communion,  
 They'd ne'er admit us to our shares,  
 Of ruling church, or state affairs,  
 Nor give us leave t' absolve, or sentence  
 T' our own conditions of repentance,  
 But shared our dividend o' the crown  
 We had so painfully preached down,  
 And forced us, though against the grain,  
 T' have calls to teach it up again  
 For 'twas but justice to restore  
 The wrongs we had received before,  
 And when 'twas held forth in our way,  
 W' had been ungrateful not to pay,  
 Who for the right we've done the nation,  
 Have earned our temporal salvation,  
 And put our vessels in a way,  
 Once more to come again in play  
 For if the turning of us out,  
 Has brought this providence about,  
 And that our only suffering  
 Is able to bring in the king,

\* From Mr Andrew Cant, and his son Alexander seditious preaching and praying in Scotland were called *canting* — *Mercurius Publicus*, No 18 — G

† A god of the Syrians — 2 Kings v —

Him followed Rimmon, whose delightful seat  
 Was fur Damascus

*Par Lost*, 1



What would our actions not have done,  
 Had we been suffered to go on?  
 And therefore may pretend t' a share,  
 At least, in carrying on th' affair  
 But whether that be so, or not,  
 We 've done enough to have it thought,  
 And that's as good as if w' had done 't,  
 And easier passed upon account  
 For if it be but half denied,  
 'Tis half as good as justified  
 The world is naturally averse  
 To all the truth it sees or hears,  
 But swallows nonsense and a lie  
 With greediness and gluttony,  
 And though it have the pique,\* and long,  
 'Tis still for something in the wrong,  
 As women long, when they're with child,  
 For things extravagant and wild,  
 For meats ridiculous and fulsome,  
 But seldom any thing that's wholesome,  
 And, like the world, men's jobbernoles†  
 Turn round upon their ears, the poles,  
 And what they 're confidently told,  
 By no sense else can be controll'd  
 And this, perhaps, may prove the means  
 Once more to hedge in Providence  
 For as relapses make diseases  
 More desperate than their first accesses,  
 If we but get again in power,  
 Our work is easier than before,  
 And we more ready and expert  
 I' th' mystery, to do our part  
 We, who did rather undertake  
 The first way to create, than make,

\* Pica a vitiated appetite which makes the patient crave things which are unfit for food

† The head The meaning is that men's heads are turned round by swallowing nonsense and lies

And when of nothing 'twas begun,  
 Raised funds as strange, to carry 't on, †  
 Tripanned the state, and faced it down,  
 With plots and projects of our own,  
 And if we did such feats at first,  
 What can we now we 'ie better veised?  
 Who have a fierer latitude  
 Than sinners give themselves, allowed,  
 And therefore likeliest to bring in,  
 On fairest terms, our discipline,  
 To which it was revealed long since  
 We were ordained by Providence,  
 When three saints' ears, our predecessors,  
 The cause's primitive confessors, †  
 B'ing crucified, the nation stood  
 In just so many years of blood,  
 That, multiplied by six, expressed  
 The perfect number of the beast, †

\* The taxes levied by the parliament in four years are said to have amounted to £17,512,400 † See vol 1 p 1-8, note §

‡ Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast for it is the number of a man and his number is six hundred three score and six.—*Revelations* xiii 18 By multiplying the three units—the three saints—by six, the number of years the Civil War lasted, we obtain three sixes which, placed in a line, 666 give the exact number of the beast This number being the mark of Anti Christ has produced much ingenious speculation from the earliest ages of Christianity Ferrudent says Dr Nash discovered this number in the name of Martin Luther, and the sectaries expended no inconsiderable pains upon their attempts to trace it in the names of the bishops 'By this means they have found, says Butler, in his character of an *Hermiteic Philosopher*, 'who is the true owner of the beast in the Apocalypse, which has long passed for a stray among the learned what is the true product of 666, that has rung like Whittington's bells in the ears of the expositors how long it is to the day of judgment and, which is more wonderful, whether it shall be in winter or summer' Some of the annotators suggest that the passage in the text may have been intended to refer not to the Apocalyptic, but to the Independent beast and that it is made out in this way Three years of blood' elapsed from the time the King set up his standard to the decisive battle of Naseby, these three years answer to the three 'confessors' and three multiplied by six, the number of their ears yields 18 the number of years during which the Independents prevailed—that is, from the commencement of the war to the Restoration

And proved that we must be the men  
 To bring this work about again,  
 And those who laid the first foundation,  
 Complete the thorough reformation  
 For who have gifts to carry on  
 So great a work, but we alone?  
 What churches have such able pastors,  
 And precious, powerful, preaching masters?  
 Possessed with absolute dominions  
 O'er brethren's pulses and opinions,  
 And trusted with the double keys  
 Of heaven, and their warehouses,  
 Who, when the cause is in distress,  
 Can furnish out what sums they please,  
 That brooding lie in banker's hands,  
 To be disposed at their commands,  
 And daily increase and multiply,  
 With doctrine, use, and usury  
 Can fetch in parties, as, in war  
 All other heads of cattle are,  
 From th' enemy of all religions,  
 As well as high and low conditions,  
 And share them, from blue ribbands down  
 To all blue aprons in the town,

---

\* This may allude to the apprentices, who took an active part in the agitation or, as suggested in a note in Dr Grey's edition to the numerous preachers who appeared in blue aprons. This latter curious fact seems to be confirmed by the following passages —

Counting our tapers, works of darkness, and  
 Choosing to see priests in blue aprons stand

CLIVELAND — *On Clerical Chivalry Windows*

Next to tell you must not be forgot,  
 How I did trot

With a great zealot to a lecture,  
 Where I a tub did view,  
 Hung with an apron blue,

'Twas the preacher, I conjecture

*Bump Songs — On the Schismatic Rotundas*

Possibly to this custom may be referred the expression by which Butler describes the religion of his hero —

'Twas Presbyterian, true blue — See vol 1 p 51

From ladies hurried in caleches,\*  
 With cornets† at their footmen's breeches,  
 To bawds as fat as mother Nab,  
 All guts and belly, like a ciab  
 Our party's great, and better tied  
 With oaths, and trade, than any side,‡  
 Has one considerable improvement  
 To double fortify the covenant,  
 I mean our covenant to purchase  
 Delinquents' titles, and the church's,  
 That pass in sale, from hand to hand,  
 Among ourselves, for current land,  
 And rise or fall, like Indian actions,  
 According to the rate of factions,  
 Our best reserve for reformation,  
 When new outgoings give occasion,  
 That keeps the loins of brethren girt,  
 The covenant, then creed, t' assert,  
 And, when they 've packed a parliament,  
 Will once more try th' expedient  
 Who can already muster friends,  
 To serve for members to our ends,  
 That represent no part o' th' nation,  
 But Fisher's-folly § congregation,

\* The French name for a light carriage, called in English a calash

† Ornaments on the breeches

‡ The presbyterian party derived its chief strength from those who had taken the covenant, and the citizens

§ 'A large and beautiful house [in Bishopsgate] with gardens of pleasure, bowling alleys and such like built by Jasper Fisher, free of the Goldsmiths, late one of the Six Clerks of the Chancery, and a Justice of the Peace. It hath since for a time been the Earl of Oxford's place. The Queen's Majesty Elizabeth hath lodged there. It now belongeth to Sir Roger Manners. This house being so large and sumptuous, built by a man of no greater calling, possessions, or wealth (for he was indebted to many) was mockingly called Fisher's Folly, and a rhythm was made of it, and other the like in this manner —

Kirl by's Castle, and Fisher's Folly,  
 Spinola's pleasure, and Megses glory'

STOW'S *Survey*

Fuller, in his *Worthies*, preserves this couplet amongst his London

Are only tools to our intrigues,  
And sit like geese to hatch our eggs,  
Who, by their precedents of wit,  
T' outfast, outloiter, and outthrust,  
And order matters under hand,  
To put all business to a stand  
Lay public bills aside, for private,  
And make 'em one another drive out,  
Divert the great and necessary,  
With trifles to contest and vary,  
And make the nation represent,  
And serve for us in parliament,  
Cut out more work than can be done  
In Plato's year,† but finish none,  
Unless it be the bulls of Lenthal,  
That always passed for fundamental ‡  
Can set up grandee against grandee,  
To squander time away, and bandy,

proverbs and says that the four houses alluded to were 'about the city, built by citizens, large and sumptuous above their estates, whose memories are likely longer to continue by this rhyme than by their own pompous buildings.' Fisher's *Lally* was afterwards used as a conventional allusion to the text.

\* By these means, like speaking against time, the parliamentary leaders frequently defeated the king's friends in the House of Commons and carried their measures by literally exhausting their opponents. The fasts interfered seriously with the progress of business as they sometimes lasted twelve hours at a stretch.

† Plato's year, the period within which the earth makes its complete revolution was estimated at 4000 years by some, and at six or seven times that term by other.

‡ By the bulls are meant the ordinances signed by Lenthal, the Speaker. Dr Nash discovers a pun in this couplet: 'They may be termed fundamentals, because many of them were issued by the Rump parliament.' The ordinances signed by Lenthal as Speaker of the Rump, bear however a very small proportion to those he had previously signed. He was Speaker throughout the whole period of the Civil War. It was a common joke, however, to call the ordinances of the Rump fundamental laws —

Let no man pretend any cause  
Against the Rump to open his jaws,  
For it rules by the fundamental laws,  
Which nobody can deny.

*Rump Songs — Fortune Telling*

Make lords and commoners lay sieges  
 To one anothers privileges  
 And, rather than compound the quarrel,  
 Engage, to th' inevitable peril  
 Of both their ruins, th' only scope  
 And consolation of our hope  
 Who, though we do not play the game,  
 Assist us much by giving aim,  
 Can introduce our ancient aits,  
 For heads of factions t' act their parts,  
 Know what a leading voice is worth,  
 A seconding, a third, or fourth,  
 How much a casting voice comes to,  
 That turns up triumph of *Ay* or *No*,  
 And, by adjusting all at th' end,  
 Share every one his dividend  
 An art that so much study cost,  
 And now's in danger to be lost,  
 Unless our ancient virtuosos,  
 That found it out, get into th' houses \*  
 These are the courses that we took  
 To carry things by hook or crook,†  
 And practised down from forty-four,  
 Unless they turned us out of doo ‡

---

\* When the Rump Parliament was summoned, see *ante*, p 132, note ‡ the secluded members presented themselves in a body with Prynne at their head, but were met at the door by Colonel Pride, and refused admittance

† Crook and Hutton were the only two judges who dissented from their brethren in the case of Ship-money, which occasioned the wags to say that the king carried it by Hook, but not by Crook — *C* It is generally supposed that the phrase, by hook or by crook that is, by one means or another, was derived from this circumstance, but Warton, in his notes on Spenser, shows that it was in common use long before, of which he cites examples from Spenser and Skelton. Numerous illustrations might be drawn from Sylvester, Florio, and other writers long antecedent to the Restoration. Amongst the early writers, hook was a common term of reproach

‡ From 1644, the date of the self denying ordinance, to 1648, when they the Presbyterians, were turned out, or refused admittance, at the door of the Commons

Besides the herds of Boutéfeus \*  
 We set on work, without the house,  
 When every knight and citizen  
 Kept legislative journeymen,  
 To bring them in intelligence,  
 From all points of the rabble's sense,  
 And fill the lobbies of both houses  
 With politic important buzzes,  
 Set up committees of cabals,†  
 To pack designs without the walls,  
 Examine and draw up all news,  
 And fit it to our present use,  
 Agree upon the plot o' the face,  
 And every one his part rehearse,  
 Make Qs of answers, to way lay  
 What th' other party's like to say,  
 With repartees, and smart reflections,  
 Shall be returned to all objections  
 And who shall break the master-jest,  
 And what and how, upon the rest,  
 Help pamphlets out, with safe editions,  
 Of proper slanders and seditions,  
 And treason for a token send,  
 By letter, to a country friend,  
 Disperse lampoons, the only wit  
 That men, like burglary, commit,  
 With falsei than a paddee's face,‡  
 That all its owner does betrays,  
 Who therefore dares not trust it, when  
 He's in his calling, to be seen  
 Disperse the dung on barren earth,  
 To bring new weeds of discord forth,

\* Incendiaries

† The term cabal was applied to the ministers of Charles II, the initials of whose names form the word, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, but the supposition that the term originated in this way is erroneous. It is derived from *cabala*, secret knowledge, hence, secret society, or combination

‡ Alluding to the masks worn by highwaymen

Be sure to keep up congregations  
 In spite of laws and proclamations  
 For charlatans can do no good,  
 Until they 're mounted in a crowd,  
 And when they 're punished all the hurt  
 Is but to fare the better for't,  
 As long as confessors are sure  
 Of double pay for all th' endure,  
 And what they earn in persecution,  
 Are paid t' a goat in contribution  
 Whence some tub-holders-forth have made  
 In powdering-tubs their richest trade,†  
 And, while they keep their shops in prison,  
 Have found their prices strangely risen,  
 Disdain to own the least regret  
 For all the christian blood we've let,

\* Bastwick, Burton and Prynne were richly rewarded by the parliament for the punishments inflicted upon them by the Star Chamber.

† The editor of the last edition of Gley's *Hudibras* says that powdering tubs were boxes used in the cure of an infamous disease and he illustrates this interpretation by the following passage from Shakspeare —

—— To the Hospital go,  
 And from the powdering tub of infamy  
 Fetch forth that lousy kite of Cressid's kind,  
 Doll Tearsheet Hen. V. 1

The supposition that such boxes were ever used by the medical profession is unsupported by evidence and the passage quoted from Shakspeare conveys a wholly different meaning. Powdering tub here means the hospital as the passage itself implies it was the term formerly applied to the place where the infected person was cured. It was also applied to the tub in which beef was salted, the word powdering being popularly used to describe the process of sprinkling with salt. In this sense, Shakspeare elsewhere employs the word powdered —

*Lucio* How doth my dear morsel, thy mistress? Procures she still?  
*Ha?*

*Clown* Troth, sir, she hath eaten up all her beef, and she is herself in the tub.

*Lucio* Why tis good it is the right of it, it must be so even your fresh whore, and your powdered bawd — *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Dr Nash suggests that powdering-tubs, as above used by Butler, probably signifies prisons, an explanation which seems to be sustained by the context.



'Twill save our credit, and maintain  
 Our title to do so again,  
 That needs not cost one dram of sense,  
 But pertinacious impudence  
 Our constancy t' our principles,  
 In time will wear out all things else  
 Like marble statues, rubbed in pieces  
 With gallantry of pilgrims' kisses \*  
 While those who turn and wind their oaths  
 Have swelled and sunk, like other froths  
 Prevailed a while, but 'twas not long  
 Before from world to world they swung,  
 As they had turned from side to side,  
 And as the changelings lived they died'

This sordid, th' impudent statesman-ger  
 Could now contain himself no longer,  
 Who had not spared to show his piques  
 Against th' haranguer's politics,  
 With smart remarks of leering faces,  
 And annotations of grimaces  
 After he had administered a dose  
 Of snuff mundungus to his nose,  
 And powdered th' inside of his skull,  
 Instead of th' outward jobbernot  
 He shook it with a scornful look  
 On th' adversary, and thus he spoke  
 'In dressing a calf's head, although  
 The tongue and brains together go,  
 Both keep so great a distance here,  
 'Tis strange if ever they come near,  
 For who did ever ply his gambols  
 With such insufferable rambles,  
 To make the binging in the king,  
 And keeping of him out one thing?

---

\* The black stone at Mecca, the marble round the Casa Santa of  
 Loreto and min, other statues and shrines, come within this de-  
 scription

Which none could do, but those that swore  
 T' as point-blank nonsense heretofore,  
 That to defend was to invade,  
 And to assassinate to aid \*  
 Unless, because you drove him out,—  
 And that was never made a doubt,—  
 No power is able to restore  
 And bring him in, but on your score,  
 A spiritual doctrine, that conduces  
 Most properly to all your uses  
 'Tis true, a scorpion's oil is said  
 To cure the wounds the vermin made, †  
 And weapons dressed with salves, restore  
 And heal the hurts they gave before  
 But whether presbyterians have  
 So much good nature as the salve,  
 Or virtue in them as the vermin,  
 Those who have tried them can determine  
 Indeed 'tis pity you should miss  
 Th' arrears of all your services,  
 And for th' eternal obligation  
 Y' laid upon th' ungrateful nation,  
 B' used so unconscionably hard,  
 As not to find a just reward,  
 For letting rapine loose, and murder,  
 To rage just so far, but no further ‡  
 And setting all the land on fire,  
 To burn t' a scantling, but no higher,

---

\* Rolf, a shoemaker, was indicted for entertaining a design to assassinate the king in the Isle of Wight, and Sergeant Wild who tried the case at Winchester, and is said to have been bribed to get off the accused in charging the jury said, that men should not be condemned for their words, and that it was possible that the very persons who bore testimony against Rolf might themselves have planned the regicide, and that Rolf might have loaded his pistol to preserve the king

† See ante, p. 145 note \*

‡ Setting up the pretence that the presbyterians did not originally contemplate the extremities to which the Civil War was ultimately carried, as if having thrown down the flood-gates, they could stop the torrent when they saw fit

For venturing to assassinate,  
 And cut the throats of church and state,  
 And not be allowed the fittest men  
 To take the charge of both again  
 Especially that have the grace  
 Of self-denying gifted face,  
 Who, when your projects have miscarried,  
 Can lay them, with undaunted forehead,  
 On those you painfully tripped,  
 And sprinkled in at second hand,  
 As we have been, to share the guilt  
 Of christian blood, devoutly spilt,  
 For so our ignorance was flamm'd  
 To damn ourselves, t' avoid being damned,  
 Till finding your old foe, the hangman,  
 Was like to lurch you at back-gammon,  
 And win your necks upon the set,  
 As well as ours, who did but bet,  
 For he had drawn your ears before,  
 And nicked them on the self-same score,  
 We threw the box and dice away,  
 Before y' had lost us at foul play,  
 And brought you down to rook and lie,  
 And fancy only on the by, †  
 Redeemed you forfeit jobbernoles,  
 From perching upon lofty poles  
 And rescued all your outward traitors,  
 From hanging up, like alligators, ‡  
 For which ingeniously y' have showed  
 Your presbyterian gratitude,  
 Would freely have paid us home in kind,  
 And not have been one rope behind

\* That is, committed rebellion and bloodshed to keep out popery, &c

† From being players of the political game, the presbyterians were reduced to become mere lookers on. On the by, alludes to by bets, made by spectators of the game

‡ Alluding to the custom of hanging up alligators in the shops of druggists and vendors of curiosities

Those were your motives to divide,  
 And scruple, on the other side,  
 To turn your zealous frauds, and force,  
 To fits of conscience and remorse,  
 To be convinced they were in vain,  
 And face about for new again,  
 For truth no more unveiled your eyes,  
 Than maggots are convinced to flies,†  
 And therefore all your lights and culls  
 Are but apocryphal and false,  
 To charge us with the consequences  
 Of all your native insolences,  
 That to your own imperious wills  
 Laid law and gospel neck and heels,  
 Corrupted the Old Testament,‡  
 To serve the New for precedent,  
 T' amend its errors and defects,  
 With murder and rebellion-texts,  
 Of which there is not any one  
 In all the book to sow upon,  
 And therefore from your tribe, the Jews  
 Held christian doctrine forth, and use,  
 As Mahomet your chief, began  
 To mix them in the Alcoran,§

---

\* That is, that they pretended to lay to the account of conscience and remorse, that they ascribed to their former colleagues which really sprang from jealousy

† Altered in the edition of 1710 to—

I than maggots when they turn to flies

‡ This was done says Dr Grey, by a fraudulent printer, in the Seventh Commandment, who printed it, 'Thou shalt commit adultery,' for which he was fined by the St u Chamber

§ For the Turks patriarch, Mahomet,  
 Was the first great reformer and the chief  
 Of the ancient Christian belief  
 That mixed it with new light, and cheat,  
 With revelations dreams and visions,  
 And apostolic superstitions  
 To be held forth, and carried on by war  
 And his successor was a presbyter

BUTLER'S *Ode on an Hypocritical Nonconformist*

Denounced and prayed with fierce devotion,  
And bended elbows on the cushion,  
Stole from the beggars all your tones,  
And gifted moitiving groans,  
Had lights where better eyes were blind,  
As pigs are said to see the wind,  
Filled Bedlam with predestination,  
And Knightsbridge with illumination, †  
Made children, with your tones, to run for't,  
As bad as Bloodybones or Lunsford ‡

\* And now as hogs can see the wind,  
And storms at distance coming find

*Hudibras at Court*

It is a common belief amongst the vulgar that pigs see, or foresee the approach of storm, from their restlessness before a change of weather but this restlessness is not confined to swine —

And oft alas! the long experienced wights  
(Oh! could they too prevent them!) storms foresee,  
For as the storm rides on the rising clouds,  
Fly the fleet wild-geese far away or else  
The heifer towards the zenith rears her head,  
And with expanded nostrils snuffs the air,  
The swallows, too, their airy circuits weave  
And screaming skim the brook &c — *Top-Garden*

— A cow, about half an hour  
Before there comes a heavy shower,  
Does clap her tail against the hedge — *British Apollo*

Some say that a hog is most dull and of a melancholy nature, and so by reason doth foresee the rain that cometh and in time of rain indeed, I have observed that most cattle do prick up their ears, as for example in our will, when he perceiveth a storm of rain or hail doth follow — *The Curiosities, or the Cabinet of Nature*

† Towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a lazaret-house (erroneously described as a mad-house by Dr Nash) at Knightsbridge. The last editor of Græy's *Hudibras* supposes that 'the wretched inmates were the Presbyterian Illuminati alluded to by Butler' This is doubtful, since it is by no means certain that the lazaret-house existed in the time of the Civil War.

‡ Sir Thomas Lunsford, Governor of the Tower, a man of dissolute character and vindictive disposition. His name seems to have been used to spread alarm amongst the people, much in the same way as the story of Rawhead and Bloodybones was related to frighten children. His enemies even went so far as to report that he had so brutal an appetite that he would eat children — a charge which exposed them to the ridicule of the Cavalier poets.

While women, great with child, miscarried,  
 For being to malignants married  
 Transformed all wives to Dahlahs,  
 Whose husbands were not for the cause,  
 And turned the men to ten-horned cattle,  
 Because they came not out to battle,  
 Made tailors' 'prentices turn heroes,  
 For fear of being transformed to Meioz,\*  
 And rather forfeit their indentures,  
 Than not espouse the saints' adventures  
 Could transubstantiate, metamorphose,  
 And charm whole herds of beasts, like Orpheus,  
 Enchant the king's and church's lands,  
 T' obey and follow your commands,  
 And settle on a new freehold,  
 As Maicly-hill had done of old,†  
 Could turn the cov'nant, and translate  
 The gospel into spoons and plate,  
 Expound upon all merchants' cashes,  
 And open th' intricate places,  
 Could catechize a money-box,  
 And prove all pouches orthodox,  
 Until the cause became a Damon,  
 And Pythias the wicked Mammon ‡

And yet, in spite of all your charms  
 To conjure Legion up in arms,  
 And raise more devils in the rout,  
 Than e'er y' were able to cast out,  
 Y' have been reduced, and by those fools,  
 Bied up, you say, in your own schools,

\* Judges v 23 A favourite text with the parliamentary preachers

† Maicly Hill in Herefordshire, 'did' says Camden, in the year 1575, rouse itself, as it were out of sleep, and for three days together, shoving its prodigious body forward, with a horrible roaring noise, and overturning every thing in its way, raised itself, to the great astonishment of the beholders, to a higher place, by that kind of earthquake, I suppose, which naturalists call *Brismatia*—*Britannia*

‡ Until the union between Mammon and the cause had become as closely knitted as the friendship of Damon and Pythias

Who, though but gifted at your feet,  
 Have made it plain they have more wit,  
 By whom you've been so oft tripanned,  
 And held forth out of all command,  
 Out-gifted, out-impulsed, out-done,  
 And out-revealed at carryings-on,  
 Of all your dispensations worned,  
 Out-providenced and out-reformed,  
 Ejected out of church and state,  
 And all things but the people's hate,  
 And spouted out of th' enjoyments  
 Of precious, edifying employments,  
 By those who lodged then gifts and grace,  
 Like better bowlers, in your places  
 All which you bore with resolution,  
 Charged on th' account of persecution,  
 And though most righteously oppressed,  
 Against your wills, still acquiesced  
 And never hummed and hahed sedition,  
 Nor snuffled treason, nor mispision \*  
 That is, because you never durst,  
 For, had you preached and prayed your worst,  
 Alas! you were no longer able  
 To raise your pose of the rabble  
 One single redcoat sentinel  
 Out-charmed the magic of the spell,  
 And, with his squint-fire,† could disperse  
 Whole troops with chapter raised and verse  
 We knew too well those tricks of yours,  
 To leave it ever in your powers,

\* The sermons, delivered in a nasal tone, or, as one of the satirical effusions of the day describes it—

—— The snivelling tone  
 Of a fluxed devotion,

and interspersed in the usual way with hums and hahs—See vol. 1 p. 46, note † 'He humms and hahs high treason' says Butler, in his *Fifth Monarchy Man*. Sir Roger L'Estrange, in his *Apology*, draws a distinction between the religion of the heart and that of the nose

† Musket

O! trust our safeties, or undoings,  
 To your disposing of outgoings,  
 O! to your ordering providence,  
 One farthing's worth of consequence  
 'Foi had you power to undermine,  
 O! wit to carry a design,  
 O! correspondence to trepan,  
 Inveigle, or betray one man,  
 There's nothing else that intervenes,  
 And bans your zeal to use the means,  
 And therefore wondrous like, no doubt,  
 To bring in kings, or keep them out  
 Brave undertakers to restore,  
 That could not keep yourselves in power,  
 T' advance the interests of the crown,  
 That wanted wit to keep your own  
 'Tis true you have, for I'd be loth  
 To wrong ye, done your parts in both,  
 To keep him out, and bring him in,  
 As grace is introduced by sin,  
 Foi 'twas your zealous want of sense,  
 And sanctified impertinence,  
 Your carrying business in a huddle,  
 That forced our rulers to new-model,  
 Obliged the state to tack about,  
 And turn you, root and branch, all out,  
 To reformato, one and all,  
 T' your great croisado general †

\* Thus Saint Paul to the Romans 'Shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound'—N

† Croisade, from *croix*, the name given to the Holy Wars against the Infidels. By croisado general is implied a general who had embarked in the Civil War on religious grounds. The early annotator whose opinion is adopted by Dr Gray, but rejected by the last editor of Gray's *Hudibras* and by Dr Nash, thinks that by the croisado general is meant General Fairfax. But all the circumstances concur to indicate that it points at Es ex. It must be remembered that the speaker is an independent, and that the general he alludes to was, therefore, a presbyterian strongly committed to the cause. Now, Fairfax, although a presbyterian, was supported in his command by the inde



Your greedy slaving to devour,  
 Before 'twas in your clutches, power,  
 That sprung the game you were to set,  
 Before y' had time to draw the net,  
 Your spite to see the church's lands  
 Divided into other hands,  
 And all your sacrilegious ventures  
 Laid out in tickets and debentures  
 Your envy to be sprinkled down,  
 By under churches in the town,  
 And no course used to stop their mouths,  
 Nor th' independents' spreading growths  
 All which considered, 'tis most true  
 None bring him in so much as you,  
 Who have prevailed beyond their plots,  
 Then midnight juntos, and sealed knots,†  
 That thrive more by your zealous piques,  
 Than all their own rash politics  
 And this way you may claim a share  
 In carrying, as you brag, th' affair,  
 Else frogs and toads, that croaked the Jews  
 From Pharaoh and his brick-kilns loose,  
 And flies and mange, that set them free  
 From task-masters and slavery,  
 Were likelier to do the feat,  
 In any indifferent man's conceit  
 For who e'er heard of restoration,  
 Until your thorough reformation?

---

pendants, with whom according to Clarendon, he was all along closely associated, while, on the other hand, Essex was a consistent and zealous presbyterian throughout. It was in order to get rid of him, and others of his complexion, that the device of the self-denying ordinance was resorted to, by which members of either House were prohibited from holding offices in the State. By this ordinance, Essex, as described in the text, was turned out. Fairfax, on the other hand, was not turned out, but voluntarily laid down his commission.

\* B, the preaching of the independents, whose popularity with the mass of the lower orders was much greater than that of the presbyterians.

† Secret clubs, or knots of men

That is, the king's and church's lands  
 Were sequestered int' other hands  
 For only then, and not before,  
 Your eyes were opened to restore,  
 And when the work was carrying on,  
 Who crossed it, but yourselves alone?<sup>\*</sup>  
 As by a world of hints appears,  
 All plain, and extant, as your ears †  
 'But first o' th' first The isle of Wight  
 Will rise up, if you should deny't,  
 Where Henderson,‡ and th' other masses,§  
 Were sent to cap texts, and put cases  
 To pass for deep and leamed scholars,  
 Although put paltiy Ob and Sollers ||  
 As if th' unseasonable fools  
 Had been a coursing ¶ in the schools,

\* The independent here charges the presbyterians with having no design of restoring the king till they were turned out of all profit by 'he sale of the crown and church lands and that it was not their loyalty, but their disappointment and resentment against the independents that made them think of treating with the king —N

† Alluding either to the length of their predestinating ears, or the punishment of the loss of their ears inflicted on Prynne and others

‡ There is an error here It was not at the Isle of Wight that Henderson and other divines were sent to 'cap texts with the king, but at Newcastle, where the king was with the Scottish army The object of the mission was, amongst other things, to induce the king to consent to the abolition of episcopacy, and the establishment of presbytery in its stead and it is said that Henderson was so successfully confuted in all his arguments by the king, that he died shortly afterwards of grief or remorse The treaty at Newvoort in the Isle of Wight, was negotiated in September, 1648, two years after the death of Henderson, which took place in October, 1646

§ The plural of *mas*, an abbreviation of master a term commonly applied to ministers, as we see in a previous passage in this canto —

What churches have such able pastors,  
 And precious, powerful, preaching masters?

|| Alridgments of the words objection and solution Controversial students were in the habit of marking ob and sol on the margins of tracts and treatises, to signify in the one place an objection, and in the other a solution This custom prevailed very generally, and was so well known that it is surprising to find the first annotator explaining Ob and Sollers as the name of 'two ridiculous scribblers, who were often pestering the world with nonsense

¶ A term applied in Oxford to the exercises preparatory to a Master's degree — See vol 1 p 40

Until th' had proved the devil author  
 O' th' cov'nant and the cause his daughter,  
 For when they charged him with the guilt  
 Of all the blood that had been spilt,  
 They did not mean he wrought th' effusion  
 In person, like Sir Pride, or Hewson,<sup>\*</sup>  
 But only those who first begun  
 The quarrel were by him set on,  
 And who could those be but the saints,  
 Those reformation termagants?  
 But ere this passed, the wise debate  
 Spent so much time it grew too late,<sup>†</sup>  
 For Oliver had gotten ground,  
 T' inclose him with his warriors round,  
 Had brought his providence about,  
 And turned th' untimely sophists out  
 'Nor had the Uxbridge business less  
 Of nonsense in't, or sottishness,  
 When from a scoundrel holder-foth,<sup>‡</sup>  
 The scum, as well as son o' th' earth,

\* Colonel Pride, called Sir Pride in derision because he was knighted by Cromwell with a pig-stick, instead of a sword. Pride was a man of low origin and began life as a dayman. A circumstance with which he was frequently twitted in the scurrilous doggerel of the day. He took a prominent part in the exclusion of the secluded members a measure which was consequently, nicknamed Pride's Purge. He and Hewson, who was originally a cobbler, were members of Cromwell's Upper House. According to the Cavalier poets, Hewson had but one eye —

Make room for one-eyed Hewson,  
 A lord of such account,  
 'Twas a pretty jest  
 That such a beast  
 Should to such honours mount

*Rump Songs — The Bloody Bed-roll*

There is single-eyed Hewson the cobbler of late,  
 Translated in a buff and feather,  
 But bootless are all his charms of state,  
 When the soul is unript from the upper leather

*Id — Quarrel between Tower Hill and Tyburn*

† The discussions on the treaty of Newport were designedly protracted to give Cromwell time to return from Scotland, by which artifice the settlement of the kingdom was effectually frustrated

Your mighty senators took law,  
 At his command were forced t' withdraw,  
 And sacrifice the peace o' th' nation  
 The doctrine, use, and application  
 So when the Scots, your constant crones,  
 Th' espousers of your cause and monies,<sup>\*</sup>  
 Who had so often, in your aid,  
 So many ways been soundly paid,  
 Came in at last for better ends,  
 To prove themselves your trusty friends,  
 You basely left them, and the church  
 They trained you up to, in the lurch,  
 And suffered your own tribe of Christians  
 To fall before, as true Philistines †  
 This shows what utensils y' have been,  
 To bring the king's conceinments in,  
 Which is so far from being true,  
 That none but he can bring in you,  
 And if he take you into trust,  
 Will find you most exactly just,  
 Such as will punctually repay  
 With double interest, and betray  
 ' Not that I think those pantomimes,  
 Who vary action with the times,  
 Are less ingenious in their art,  
 Than those who dully act one part,  
 Or those who turn from side to side,  
 More guilty than the wind and tide  
 All countries are a wise man's home,  
 And so are governments to some,

---

Uxbridge was in progress, preached a furious sermon against the king  
 and his commissioners. He was afterwards executed for treason.  
 Echard says that a letter of reprieve sent by Cromwell was inter-  
 cepted and taken from the northern post boy, by a party of Cavaliers.

<sup>\*</sup> Alluding to the sums of money paid to the Scots for their assis-  
 tance, and the surrender of the king.

<sup>†</sup> When the Scots invaded England in defence of the king, they ex-  
 pected to be supported by their own brethren, the presbyterians who  
 betrayed them by joining the independents, here designated the  
 Philistines.

Who change them for the same intrigues  
 That statesmen use in breaking leagues,  
 While others in old faths and troths  
 Look odd, as out-of-fashioned clothes,  
 And nastier in an old opinion,  
 Than those who never shift their linen  
 For true and faithful's sure to lose,  
 Which way soever the game goes,  
 And whether parties lose or win,  
 Is always nicked, or else hedged in \*  
 While power usurped, like stolen delight,  
 Is more bewitching than the right,  
 And when the times begin to alter,  
 None rise so high as from the halter  
 And so we may, if we 've but sense  
 To use the necessary means,  
 And not your usual stratagems  
 On one another, lights, and dreams  
 To stand on terms as positive,  
 As if we did not take, but give,  
 Set up the covenant on crutches,  
 'Gainst those who have us in their clutches,  
 And dream of pulling churches down,  
 Before we 're sure to prop our own,  
 Your constant method of proceeding,  
 Without the carnal means of heeding,  
 Who, 'twixt your inward sense and outward,  
 Are worse, than if y' had none, accoutred  
 'I giant all courses are in vain,  
 Unless we can get in again,  
 The only way that's left us now,  
 But all the difficulty's, how?

---

\* Nick, a winning throw to nick to hit a thing at the lucky moment 'The just sea on of doing things must be nicked, and all accidents improved — L'ESTRANGE Hedged, protected by a defence  
 There is a law to hedge in the cuckoo — LOCKR 'Nicked, or else hedged in' consequently means that the player either wins, or is protected against loss

'Tis true we 've money, th' only power  
 That all mankind falls down before,  
 Money that, like the swords of kings,  
 Is the last reason of all things,  
 And therefore need not doubt our play  
 Has all advantages that way,  
 As long as men have faith to sell,  
 And meet with those that can pay well,  
 Whose half-starv'd pride, and avarice,  
 One church and state will not suffice  
 T' expose to sale,\* besides the wages  
 Of storing plagues to after ages  
 Nor is our money less our own  
 Than 'twas before we laid it down,  
 For 'twill return, and turn t' account,  
 If we are brought in play upon't,  
 O! but, by casting knaves, get in,  
 What power can hinder us to win?  
 We know the arts we used before,  
 In peace and war, and something more,  
 And by th' unfortunate events,  
 Can mend our next experiments,  
 For when we 'ie taken into trust,  
 How easy are the wisest choused,  
 Who see but th' outsides of our feats,  
 And not their secret springs and weights,  
 And, while they 'ie busy, at their ease,  
 Can carry what designs we please?  
 How easy is't to serve for agents,  
 To prosecute our old engagements?  
 To keep the good old cause on foot,  
 And present power from taking root,  
 Inflame them both with false alarms  
 Of plots, and parties taking arms,

---

\* It was computed that upon the sale of the church and crown lands, nearly twenty millions of money were divided amongst the principal persons concerned in that measure

To keep the nation's wounds too wide  
 From healing up of side to side,  
 Profess the passionat'st concerns,  
 For both their interests by turns,  
 The only way t' improve our own,  
 By dealing faithfully with none,  
 As bowls run true, by being made  
 On purpose false, and to be swayed,  
 For if we should be true to either,  
 'Twould turn us out of both together,  
 And therefore have no other means  
 To stand upon our own defence,  
 But keeping up our ancient putty  
 In vigour, confident and hearty  
 To reconcile our late dissenters,  
 Our brethren, though by other venters,  
 Unite them, and then different maggots,  
 As long and short sticks are in faggots,  
 And make them join again as close,  
 As when they first began t' espouse,  
 Erect them into separate  
 New Jewish tribes in church and state,  
 To join in marriage and commerce,  
 And only 'mong themselves converse,  
 And all that are not of their mind,  
 Make enemies to all mankind  
 Take all religions in, and stickle  
 From conclave down to conventicle,  
 Agreeing still or disagreeing,  
 According to the light in being,  
 Sometimes for liberty of conscience,  
 And spiritual misrule in one sense,  
 But in another quite contrary,  
 As dispensations chance to vary,

---

\* The practice of the Jews, who are not allowed to intermarry with other nations

† From the conclave of cardinals to the meeting house of the non-conformist

And stand for, as the times will bear it  
 All contradictions of the spirit  
 Protect their emissaries, empowered  
 To preach sedition and the word,  
 And when they're hampered by the laws,  
 Release the labourers for the cause,  
 And turn the persecution back  
 On those that made the first attack,  
 To keep them equally in awe,  
 For breaking, or maintaining law  
 And when they have their fits too soon,  
 Before the full-tides of the moon,  
 Put off their zeal t' a fitter season,  
 For sowing faction in and treason,  
 And keep them hooded, and their churches,  
 Like hawks, from bating on their perches,  
 That when the blessed time shall come  
 Of quitting Babylon and Rome,  
 They may be ready to restore  
 Their own fifth monarchy once more  
 Meanwhile be better armed to fence  
 Against revolts of providence,†  
 By watching narrowly, and snapping  
 All blind sides of it, as they happen  
 For if success could make us saints,  
 Our ruin turned us miscreants,  
 A scandal that would fall too hard  
 Upon a few, and unprepared  
 'These are the courses we must run,  
 Spite of our hearts, or be undone,

---

\* 'He dreams of a fool's paradise without a serpent in it, a golden age all of saints, and no hypocrites, all holy court princes and no subjects, but the wicked—a government of Perkin Warbeck and Lambert Simnel saints where every man that had a mind to it, might make himself a prince and claim a title to the crown. Next this it most resembles Mahomet's coming to the Turks and King Arthur's reign over the Britons in Malin's prophecies. So near of kin are all fantastic illusions, that you may discern the same lineaments in them all.—BUTLER—*Character of a Fifth-Monarchy Man*

† When their projects failed, they did not hesitate to remonstrate with Providence for deserting them



And not to stand on terms and freaks,  
 Before we have secured our necks,  
 But do our work as out of sight,  
 As stars by day, and suns by night,  
 All licence of the people own,  
 In opposition to the crown,  
 And for the crown as fiercely side,  
 The head and body to divide,  
 The end of all we first designed,  
 And all that yet remains behind  
 Be sure to spare no public rapine,  
 On all emergencies that happen  
 For 'tis as easy to supplant  
 Authority, as men in want,  
 As some of us, in trusts, have made  
 The one hand with the other trade,  
 Gained vastly by their joint endeavour,  
 The right a thief, the left receiver,  
 And what the one, by tricks, forestalled,  
 The other, by as sly, retailed  
 For gain has wonderful effects  
 To improve the factory of sects,  
 The rule of faith in all professions,  
 And great Diana of th' Ephesians,  
 Whence tuning of religion 's made  
 The means to turn and wind a trade,  
 And though some change it for the worse,  
 They put themselves into a course,  
 And draw in store of customers,  
 To thrive the better in commerce  
 For all religions flock together,  
 Like tame and wild fowl of a feather,  
 To nab the itches of their sects,  
 As jades do one another's necks  
 Hence 'tis hypocrisy as well  
 Will serve to improve a church, as zeal,\*

\* Hypocrisy will serve as well  
 To propagate a church as zeal, &c — *Mr's Thoughts*

As persecution, or promotion,  
 Do equally advance devotion  
 ' Let business like ill watches, go  
 Sometime too fast, sometime too slow ,  
 For things in order are put out  
 So easy, ease itself will do't  
 But when the feat's designed and meant,  
 What miracle can bu th' event?  
 For 'tis more easy to betray,  
 Than ruin any other way

' All possible occasions stut,  
 The weightiest matters to divert,  
 Obstruct, perplex, distract, entangle,  
 And lay perpetual trains, to wrangle  
 But in affairs of less import,  
 That neither do us good nor hurt,  
 And they receive as little by,  
 Out-fawn as much, and out-comply,  
 And seem as scrupulously just,  
 To bait our hooks for greater trust  
 But still be careful to cry down  
 All public actions, though our own,  
 The least miscarriage aggravate,  
 And charge it all upon the state  
 Express the homid'st detestation,  
 And pity the distracted nation,  
 Tell stories scandalous and false,  
 I' th' proper language of calals,  
 Where all a subtle statesman says,  
 Is half in words, and half in face,  
 As Spaniards talk in dialogues  
 Of heads and shoulders, nods and shrugs,  
 Entrust it under solemn vows  
 Of mum\* and silence, and the rose,†

---

\* The primary sense of the word *mum* or *mum*, is mask, hence mummie a masker or one who plays in a disguise. From this comes the secondary sense of close secret silent in the exclamation *Mum*!

† From the earliest ages the rose has been regarded as the emblem

To be retailed again in whispers,  
For th' easy credulous to disperse'

Thus far the statesman—When a shout,  
Heard at a distance, put him out,  
And straight another, all aghast,  
Rushed in with equal fear and haste,  
Who stared about, as pale as death,  
And for a while, as out of breath,  
Till, having gathered up his wits,  
He thus began his tale by fits

'That beastly rabble—that came down  
From all the gariets—in the town  
And stalls, and shop-boards—in vast swarms,  
With new-chalked bills, and rusty arms,  
To cry the cause—up, heretofore,  
And bawl the bishops—out of door,

of silence, having been dedicated by Cupid to Hypocrites, the god of silence. Wubuntun supposes that the expression 'under the rose' originated in the time of the factions of the white and red roses when it might be understood that anything communicated from one member of either party to another was spoken in confidence under the rose but there is no doubt that it was an ancient custom to wear chaplets of roses on festive occasions when a common agreement was entered into that the conversation should not be repeated to others but be considered strictly confined to the persons present. The Germans with the same object in view used to suspend or paint a rose on the ceiling over the table. A similar usage prevailed in England. Newton, in his *Herball to the Bible*, 1587, says that it was a country custom, as soon as a merry meeting was over for the company to give a pledge that nothing of what had been spoken should be carried out of doors, but should be understood as spoken under the rose. 'Whereupon, he adds, 'they use in their parlours and dining-rooms to hang roses over their tables, to put the company in memory of secrecy, and not rashly or indiscreetly to chatter and blab out what they hear.—See also Brand's *Antiq.* edited by Ellis

+ The messenger who tells his tale 'out of breath with breaks and stops in the utterance humorously significant of haste and fright, is Sir Martin Nod, who, while the Council was sitting, brought the news of the burning of the Pump in effigy in the city. The secluded members had just been admitted by Monk, and the mob testified their delight by burning rumps in the streets. Sir Martin's communication is very skilfully managed. At first he speaks in broken sentences but, as soon as he recovers his breath, he runs on with rapidity

Are new drawn up—in greater shoals,  
 To roast—and broil us on the coals,  
 And all the grandees—of our members  
 Are carbonading—on the embers,  
 Knights citizens and burgeses—  
 Held forth by rumps—of pigs and geese,  
 That serve for characters—and badges  
 To represent their personages  
 Each bonfire is a funeral pile,  
 In which they roast, and scorch, and broil,  
 And every representative  
 Have vowed to roast—and broil alive  
 And 'tis a miracle we are not  
 Already sacrificed incarnate,  
 For while we wrangle here, and jar,  
 We 're gullied all at Temple-bar,  
 Some, on the sign-post of an alehouse,  
 Hang in effigy, on the gallows,  
 Made up of rags to personate  
 Respective officers of state,  
 That, henceforth, they may stand reputed,  
 Proscribed in law, and executed,  
 And, while the work is carrying on,  
 Be ready listed under Dun,\*  
 That worthy patriot, once the bellows,  
 And tinder-box, of all his fellows,

---

\* Dun was the hangman of that period the successor of Gregory Brandon who by a cheat put upon the Garter King at Arms was advanced to the rank of gentleman, by having a coat-of arms conferred upon him. The name of Dun continued to be given to the executioners who succeeded him, till Jack Ketch whose name is still given to the common hangman, eclipsed the reputation of his predecessors. But the person here intended under the ignominious appellation, was Sir Arthur Hazelrig one of the five members impeached by the king, as clearly indicated in a subsequent line. In reference to the application of the name of Dun to Hazelrig, Dr Nash observes, It is probable that Butler might call Sir Arthur by the hangman's name either for some barbarous execution which he had caused to be done in a military way, or for his forwardness and zeal in parliament in bringing the royalists to execution, and the king himself

The activ'st member of the five,  
 As well as the most primitive,  
 Who, for his faithful service then,  
 Is chosen for a fifth again  
 For since the State has made a quint  
 Of generals, he's lifted in't  
 This worthy, as the world will say,  
 Is paid in specie, his own way,  
 For, moulded to the life, in clouts,  
 Th' have picked from dunghills hereabouts,  
 He's mounted on a hazel bavin†  
 A cropped malignant baker gave 'em,  
 And to the largest bonfire riding,  
 Th' have roasted Cook‡ already, and Pride in,  
 On whom, in equipage and state,  
 His scare-crow follow-members wait,  
 And march in order, two and two,  
 As at thanksgivings th' used to do,  
 Each in a tattered talisman,  
 Like vermin in effigy slain  
 ' But, what's more dreadful than the rest,  
 Those rumps are but the tail o' th' beast,  
 Set up to popish engineers,  
 As by the crackers plainly appears,  
 For none but jesuits have a mission  
 To preach the faith with ammunition,  
 And propagate the church with powder,  
 Their founder was a blown-up soldier §

\* In February, 1659 the government of the army was vested in the hands of five military commissioners, Monk, Hazelrig, Walton, Morley, and Alured

† A pun on Hazelrig's name A bavin is a fagot

‡ The solicitor who drew up the charge at the king's trial Upon his own trial afterwards, Clarendon says that his defence was open and manly He demanded exemption from responsibility upon professional grounds stating that he had merely acted as a lawyer, taken a fee, and pleaded from a brief He was hanged at Tyburn

§ Ignatius Loyola was originally a soldier and served in the Spanish army against the French At the siege of Pampeluna he

These spiritual pioneers o' th' whores,  
 That have the charge of all her stores,  
 Since first they failed in their designs,  
 To take in heaven by springing mines,  
 And, with unanswerable barrels  
 Of gunpowder, dispute their quarrels,  
 Now take a course more practicable,  
 By laying trains to fire the rabble,  
 And blow us up, in th' open streets,  
 Disguised in rumps, like sambenites,†  
 More like to run and confound,  
 Than all their doctrines under ground  
 'Not have they chosen rumps amiss,  
 For symbols of state-mysteries,  
 Though some suppose, 'twas but to shew  
 How much they scorned the saints, the few,  
 Who, 'cause they 're wasted to the stumps,  
 Are represented best by rumps  
 But jesuits have deeper reaches  
 In all their politic far-fetches,  
 And from the Coptic priest, Kircherus,‡  
 Found out this mystic way to jeer us  
 For, as th' Egyptians used by bees  
 T' express their antique Ptolomies,§

received a wound in his left leg and had his right thigh shattered by a cannon ball —

My right leg maimed, at halt I seem to stand,  
 To tell the wound at Pampelune sustained

OLDHAM — *Satires upon the Jesuits* Ann Ed p 123

\* Alluding to the gunpowder plot

† Persons wearing the sambenito a coarse cloth coat worn by penitents, also (the sense in which it is here used), a yellow coat without sleeves having devils and hideous figures printed on it which was put upon heretics when they were going to execution, under the sentence of the Spanish Inquisition

‡ Athanasius Kircherus, a jesuit, who wrote many tracts on the Egyptian mysteries

§ The ancient Egyptians represented their kings under the emblem of a bee—with honey for the virtuous and a sting for the wicked This passage, and nearly the whole of the arguments in the text, are repeated and expanded by Butler, in his tract called *A Speech made at the Rota*

And by their stings, the sword<sup>s</sup> they wore,  
 Held forth authority and power,  
 Because these subtle animals  
 Bear all their interests in their tails,  
 But when they're once unpaired in that,  
 Are banished their well-ordered state  
 They thought all governments were best  
 By hieroglyphic rumps expressed  
 'For, as in bodies natural,  
 The rump's the fundament of all,  
 So, in a commonwealth, or realm,  
 The government is called the helm,  
 With which, like vessels under sail,  
 They're turned and winded by the tail,  
 The tail, which birds and fishes steer  
 Their courses with, through sea and air,  
 To whom the rudder of the rump is  
 The same thing with the steers and compass,  
 This shows, how perfectly the rump  
 And commonwealth in nature jump  
 For as a fly that goes to bed,  
 Rests with his tail above his head,<sup>\*</sup>  
 So, in this mongrel state of ours,  
 The rabble are the supreme powers,  
 That hoisted us on their backs, to show us  
 A jadish trick at last, and throw us  
 'The learned rabbins of the jews  
 Write, there's a bone, which they call Luez,<sup>†</sup>

\* By the tail we must understand the hind legs, which, being longer than the fore legs are elevated when the fly is at rest

† Luez, or Luz, according to the Rabbins, is a little bone almond shaped, and scarcely as large as a pea, situated at the lower end of the back bone From this bone, which they pretended to have tested by fire, crushing, and other methods without being able to reduce it to powder, and which they, consequently held to be incorruptible, the Rabbins maintained the whole body would be restored at the resurrection Butler again alludes to this mysterious bone in the *Speech at the Rota* — The learned Eben Ezra, and Manasseh Ben Israel do write that there is in the rump of man a certain bone which they call the bone Luz, this, they say, is of so immortal and incomprehensible a

I' th' rump of man, of such a virtue,  
 No force in nature can do hurt to,  
 And therefore, at the last great day,  
 All th' other members shall, they say,  
 Spring out of this, as from a seed  
 All sorts of vegetals proceed,  
 From whence the learnèd sons of art,  
*Os sacrum* justly style that part  
 Then what can better represent,  
 Than this rump bone, the parliament?  
 That after several rude ejections,  
 And as prodigious resurrections,  
 With new reversion of nine lives,  
 Starts up, and, like a cat, revives †  
 But now, alas! they 're all expud,  
 And th' house, as well as members, fired,  
 Consumed in kennels by the rout,  
 With which they other fires put out,  
 Condemned t' ungoverning distress,  
 And paltiy private wretchedness,  
 Worse than the devil to privation  
 Beyond all hopes of restoration,  
 And parted, like the body and soul,  
 From all dominion and controul  
 We, who could lately, with a look,  
 Enact, establish, or revoke,

---

nature, that at the resurrection, out of it all the rest of the bones and members shall sprout, just as a plant does out of a kernel' Mr Ilyer justly observes that the illustrations and arguments repeated in the speech appear there with more propriety than in the poem where they are put into the mouth of one who is described to be in the utmost fear and haste and who was not, therefore, in a condition of mind to enter into such an elaborate disquisition

\* 'Hence it is I suppose, that physicians and anatomists call this bone *os sacrum*, or the holy bone — *Speech at the Rota* The bone below the vertebrae is so called, but, as Dr Nash observes, not for the reason wittily assigned by the poet, but because it is much bigger than any of the vertebrae

† The Rump had two 'prodigious resurrections' It was restored on the 6th May, 1659, turned out on the 13th of the following October, and restored again on the 26th of December



Whose arbitrary nods gave law,  
 And frowns kept multitudes in awe,  
 Before the bluster of whose huff,  
 All hats, as in a storm, flew off,  
 Adored and bowed to by the great,  
 Down to the footman and valet,  
 Had more bent knees than chapel-mats,  
 And prayers than the crowns of hats,  
 Shall now be scorned as wretchedly,  
 For ruin's just as low as high,  
 Which might be suffered were it all  
 The horror that attends our fall  
 For some of us have scores more large  
 Than heads and quarters can discharge,  
 And others, who, by restless scraping,  
 With public frauds, and private rapine,  
 Have mighty heaps of wealth amassed,  
 Would gladly lay down all at last,  
 And, to be but undone, entail  
 Their vessels on perpetual jail,  
 And bless the devil to let them fums  
 Of torient souls on no worse terms \*

This said, a near and louder shout  
 Put all th' assembly to the rout,  
 Who now begun t' outrun their fear,  
 As horses do, from those they bear,  
 But crowded on with so much haste,  
 Until th' had blocked the passage fast,  
 And barricadoed it with haunches  
 Of outward men, and bulks and paunches,  
 That with their shoulders strove to squeeze,  
 And rather save a crippled piece

---

\* Upon this passage Larcher has the following characteristic note,  
 'Pour les crimes de haute trahison, les criminels restent pendus cinq  
 minutes, on coupe ensuite la corde, on leur fend le ventre, on leur  
 arrache les entrailles qu'on brûle, on les coupe ensuite en plusieurs  
 quartiers qu'on expose dans les endroits où ils se sont révoltés, afin  
 d'inspirer de la terreur. On se contente de trancher la tête à la noblesse'

Of all their crushed and broken members,  
 Than have them grilled on the embers,  
 Still pressing on with heavy packs  
 Of one another on their backs,  
 The van-guard could no longer bear  
 The charges of the forlorn rear,  
 But, borne down headlong by the rout  
 Were trampled sorely under foot,  
 Yet nothing proved so formidable,  
 As th' horrid cookery of the rabble,\*  
 And fear, that keeps all feeling out,  
 As lesser pains are by the gout,  
 Relieved 'em with a fresh supply  
 Of allied force, enough to fly,  
 And beat a Tuscan running-horse,  
 Whose jockey-ride is all spurs †

---

\* Pepys who happened to be going home through the streets the night of the burning of the Rump after a booze with his friend Sir Nicholas Cuspe at the Star Tavern has left a graphic picture of the scene 'In Cheapside there were a great many bonfires and bow-bells, and all the bells in all the churches as we went home were a ringing. Hence we went homewards, it being about ten at night. But the common joy that was everywhere to be seen.' The number of bonfires, there being fourteen between St Dunstan's and Temple Bar, and at Strand Bridge [a bridge which spanned the Strand close to the east end of Catherine-street, where a small stream ran down from the fields into the Thames near Somerset House] 'I could tell it one time thirty one fires, in King street seven or eight, and all along burning and roasting and darning of Rumps there being rumps tied upon sticks, and carried up and down. The butchers at the mappols in the Strand ring a peal with their knives when they were going to sacrifice their rump. On Ludgate-hill there was one turning of the spit that had a rump tied to it and another basting of it. Indeed, it was past imagination, both the greatness and the suddenness of it. At one end of the street you would think there was a whole lane of fire, and so hot that we were fain to keep on the other side.'

† Races of this kind are practised at Rome and Florence. At Rome in the Carnival, there are five or six horses trained on purpose for this diversion. They are drawn up abreast in the Piazza del Popolo, and certain balls, with little sharp spikes are hung along their rumps, which serve to spit them on as soon as they begin to run.—N These balls are suspended from a plate of steel in the shape of an arch, about two inches broad and a foot long. The faster the horses run the more the spurs prick them.

PART III — CANTO III \*

THE ARGUMENT

The knight and squires prodigious flight  
To quit the enchanted bower by night  
He plots to turn his amorous suit,  
To a plea in law, and prosecute  
Repairs to counsel, to advise  
About managing the enterprise,  
But first resolves to try by letter  
And one more fair address, to get her

WHO would believe what strange bugbears  
Mankind creates itself, of fears,  
That spring, like fern, that insect weed,  
Equivocally, without seed,†  
And have no possible foundation,  
But merely in th' imagination?

\* In this canto the narrative is resumed, and the reader's attention which had been diverted from the main subject by the previous canto is recalled to the point at which the action broke off.

† The seed of certain species of the fern is so small as to be invisible to the naked eye and hence the plant was believed to have been generated without seed, like some insects which are supposed to be the product of corrupt matter. This kind of generation is called equivocal, in contradistinction to generation by natural derivation.

The seeds of fern which by prolific heat  
Chicored and unfolded form a plant so great  
Are less a thousand times than what the eye  
Can, undisturbed by the tube, descry — BLACKMORE

It was an old superstition that the seed, being invisible conferred invisibility upon any person who could obtain it, and carry it about his person, —

We have the receipt of fern seed we walk invisible  
1 *Hen IV* 15 4

—— I had  
No machinery on, to go invisible,  
No fern-seed in my pocket

BEN JONSON — *New Inn*, 1 6

Why did you think that you had Gyges ring,  
Or the herb that gives invisibility?

BLAUMONT and FLETCHER — *Fair Maid of the Inn*, 1 1

It was also a common belief that the seed of the fern, which is

And yet can do more dreadful feats  
 Than hags, with all their imps and toats,  
 Make more bewitch and haunt themselves,  
 Than all their nurseries of clves  
 For fear does things so like a witch,  
 'Tis hard t' unmiddle which is which,  
 Sets up communities of senses,  
 To chop and change intelligences,  
 As Rosicrucian virtuosos  
 Can see with ears, and hear with noses,  
 And when they neither see nor hear,  
 Have more than both supplied by fear,  
 That makes them in the dark see visions,  
 And hag themselves with apparitions,  
 And when their eyes discover least,  
 Discern the subtlest objects best,  
 Do things not contrary alone,  
 To th' course of nature, but its own,  
 The courage of the bravest daunt,  
 And turn poltroons as valiant  
 For men as resolute appear  
 With too much, as too little fear,

deposited on the back of the leaf, was produced in a single night —

When coming nigher, he doth well discern  
 It of the wondrous one night seeding fern  
 Some bundle was

BROWN — *Britannia's Pastorals*, II. 2.

In consequence of the magical property ascribed to this seed, the operation of finding, or catching it was performed with special ceremonies, and only on particular nights, Midsummer Eve and the Eve of St. John the Baptist.

\* The Mirquis of Worcester's *Century of Inventions* is bantered in this passage. One of the discoveries noted in that preposterous catalogue was how to read by the smell, the touch, or the taste. 'This is an art to teach men to see with their ears and hear with their eyes and noses, and it has been found true by experience and demonstration if we may believe the story of the Spaniard that could see words and swallow music by holding the peg of a fiddle between his teeth, or him that could sing his part backward at first sight, which those that were near him might hear with their noses' — BUILLER'S *Character of an Hermetic Philosopher*. The story of the Spaniard is related by Sir Achelm Digby, in his *Treatise of the Nature of Bodice*.

And, when they re out of hopes of flying  
Will run away from death, by dying,  
Or turn again to stand it out,  
And those they fled, like lions, rout

This Hudibras had proved too true,  
Who, by the furies, left *perdue*,  
And haunted with detachments, sent  
From Marshal Legion's regiment,  
Was by a fiend, as counterfeit,  
Relieved and rescued with a cheat,  
When nothing but himself, and fear,  
Was both the maps and conjurer,  
As by the rules o' th' virtuosi,  
It follows in due form of poesie

Disguised in all the masks of night,  
We left our champion on his flight,  
At blindman's buff, to grope his way,  
In equal fear of night and day,  
Who took his dark and desperate course,  
He knew no better than his horse,  
And by an unknown devil led,  
He knew as little whither, fled,  
He never was in greater need,  
Nor less capacity of speed,  
Disabled, both in man and beast,  
To fly and run away, his best,  
To keep the enemy, and fear,  
From equal falling on his rear  
And though with kicks and bangs he plied  
The further and the nearer side,  
As seamen ride with all their force,  
And tug as if they rowed the horse,

\* Dr Grey says, that this alludes to Stephen Marshall, a preacher, who was called the Geneva bull, from his manner of roving in the pulpit. Dr Nash doubts this supposition, and thinks that the word marshal denotes a title of office or rank, and that Legion may here be used for the name of a leader of a company, and not for the company itself. Dr Grey's explanation is, probably, the true one.

And when the hackney sails more swift,  
 Believe they lag, or run a-drift,  
 So, though he posted e'er so fast,  
 His fear was greater than his haste  
 For fear, though fleetier than the wind,  
 Believes 'tis always left behind  
 But when the morn began to appear,  
 And shift t' another scene his fear,  
 He found his new officious shade,  
 That came so timely to his aid,  
 And forced him from the foe t' escape,  
 Had turned itself to Ralpho's shape,  
 So like in person, garb, and pitch,  
 'Twas hard t' interpret which was which  
 For Ralpho had no sooner told  
 The lady all he had t' unfold,  
 But she conveyed him out of sight,  
 To entertain the approaching knight,  
 And while he gave himself diversion,  
 T' accommodate his beast and person,  
 And put his beard into a posture  
 At best advantage to accost her,  
 She ordered th' untunefulade,  
 For his reception, aforesaid  
 But when the ceremony was done,  
 The lights put out, the fires gone,  
 And Hudibras, among the rest,  
 Conveyed away, as Ralpho guessed,  
 The wretched cartiff, all alone,  
 As he believed, began to moan,  
 And tell his story to himself,  
 The knight mistook him for an elf,  
 And did so still, till he began  
 To scruple at Ralph's outward man,  
 And thought, because they oft agreed  
 T' appear in one another's stead,

---

\* We here arrive at the third day in the action of the poem

And act the saint's and devil's part,  
With undistinguishable art,  
They might have done so now, perhaps,  
And put on one another's shapes,  
And therefore, to resolve the doubt,  
He stared upon him, and cried out,  
'What art? My squire, or that bold sprite  
That took his place and shape to-night?  
Some busy independent pug,  
Retainer to his synagogue?'

'Alas!' quoth he, 'I'm none of those  
Your bosom friends, as you suppose,  
But Ralph himself, your trusty squire,  
Wh' has dragged your donship out o' th' mine,  
And from th' enchantments of a widow,  
Wh' had turned you int' a beast, have freed you,  
And, though a prisoner of war,  
Have brought you safe, where now you are,  
Which you would gratefully repay,  
Your constant Presbyterian way.'

'That's stranger,' quoth the knight, 'and stranger,  
Who gave thee notice of my danger?'

Quoth he, 'Th' infernal conjurer  
Pursued, and took me prisoner,  
And, knowing you were hereabout,  
Brought me along to find you out,  
Where I, in hugger-mugger hid,  
Have noted all they said or did  
And, though they lay to him the pageant,  
I did not see him, nor his agent,  
Who played their sorceries out of sight,  
To avoid a fiercer second fight.'

'But didst thou see no devils then?'

'Not one,' quoth he, 'but carnal men,  
A little worse than fiends in hell,  
And that she-devil Jezebel,

\* In the old editions 'dunship'

† Concealment—See vol. 1, p. 152, note †

That laughed and tee-heed with derision,  
To see them take your deposition'

'What then,' quoth Hudibras, 'was he  
That played the devil to examine me?'

'A rallying weaver in the town,  
That did it in a parson's gown,  
Whom all the parish takes for gifted,  
But, for my part, I ne'er believed it  
In which you told them all your feats,  
Your conscientious frauds and cheats,  
Denied your whipping, and confessed  
The naked truth of all the rest,  
More plainly than the reverend writer  
That to our churches veiled his mitre,  
All which they take in black and white,  
And cudgelled me to underwrite'

'What made thee, when they all were gone,  
And none but thou and I alone,  
To act the devil, and forbear  
To rid me of my hellish fear?'

Quoth he, 'I knew your constant rate,  
And frame of spirit too obstinate,  
To be by me prevailed upon,  
With any motives of my own,  
And therefore strove to counterfeit  
The devil a while, to nick your wit,  
The devil, that is your constant crony,  
That only can prevail upon ye,

---

\* This character which would apply with equal propriety to more bishops of the time than one has been fixed by different annotators on William Bishop of Lincoln and afterwards Archbishop of York, Graham, Bishop of Orlney, Adam, Bishop of Killala and Herbert Croft Bishop of Hereford. A coincidence has been pointed out with reference to the last named prelate, which strengthens the conjecture that he was the person pointed at. One of his publications is called *The Naked Truth, or The State of the Primitive Church* which is identical with the phrase used in the text. This pamphlet says the editor of the last edition of Grey's *Hudibras*, 'excited an extraordinary degree of interest at the time Butler was writing his Third Part it was violently attacked by some of the more orthodox clergy, and was as zealously defended by Andrew Marvell'



Else we might still have been disputing,  
And they with weighty diubs confuting<sup>\*</sup>

The knight, who now began to find  
They'd left the enemy behind,  
And saw no farther harm remain,  
But feeble weariness and pain,  
Perceived, by losing of their way,  
Th' had gained th' advantage of the day,  
And, by declining of the road,  
They had, by chance, their rear made good,  
He ventured to dismiss his fear,  
That parting's wont to rant and tear,  
And give the desperat'st attack  
To danger still behind its back  
For having paused to recollect,  
And on his past success reflect,  
T' examine and consider why,  
And whence, and how, he came to fly,  
And when no devil had appeared,  
What else it could be said he feared,  
It put him in so fierce a rage,  
He once resolved to re-engage,  
Tossed like a foot-ball, back again  
With shame, and vengeance, and disdain

Quoth he, 'It was thy cowardice,  
That made me from this league rise,  
And when I'd half-reduced the place,  
To quit it infamously base,  
Was better covered by the new  
Arrived detachment, than I knew,<sup>\*</sup>  
To slight my new acquests, and run,  
Victoriously, from battles won,  
And, reckoning all I gained or lost,  
To sell them cheaper than they cost,  
To make me put myself to flight,  
And, conquering, run away by night,

\* Here seems a defect in coherency and syntax — N

To diag me out, which th' haughty foe  
 Durst never have presumed to do,  
 To mount me in the dark, by force,  
 Upon the bare ridge of my horse,  
 Exposed in *querpo*\* to their rage,  
 Without my arms and equipage,  
 Lest, if they ventured to pursue,  
 I might the unequal fight renew,  
 And, to preserve thy outward man,  
 Assumed my place, and led the van'

'All this,' quoth Ralph, 'I did, 'tis true,  
 Not to preserve myself, but you  
 You, who were damned to base diubs  
 Than wretches feel in powdering tubs,†  
 To mount two-wheeled carriages,‡ worse  
 Than manag'ing a wooden horse,§  
 Dragged out through straiter holes by th' ears,  
 Erased, or couped for perjurers,  
 Who, though th' attempt had proved in vain,  
 Had had no reason to complain,  
 But, since it prospered, 'tis unhandsome  
 To blame the hand that paid your ransom,  
 And rescued your obnoxious bones  
 From unavoidable battoons  
 The enemy was reinforced,  
 And we disabled and unhorsed,  
 Disarmed, unqualified for fight,  
 And no way left but hasty flight,

\* *En cuerpo* Sp, signifies in a close dress, without a cloak

Boy, my cloak and rapier, it fits not a gentleman of my rank to walk the streets in *querpo*—BEAUMONT and FLETCHER—*Love's Cure*, II 1

† See *ante*, p 160 note †

‡ This word, the immediate original of *coach*, may be ultimately traced rather to the Italian *carroccio*, than to the French, *carrosse*, which is itself formed on the Italian. The 'two-wheeled carroche is a burlesque on the cart in which criminals were taken to execution. The coach had four wheels, and was introduced into England in the time of Elizabeth. The chariot, *charrette*, Fr which preceded it had only two. The *charrette* of the present day is a cart

§ Riding the wooden horse was a punishment inflicted on soldiers

Which, though as desperate in th' attempt,  
 Has given you freedom to condemn t  
 But were our bones in fit condition  
 To reinforce the expedition,  
 'Tis now unseasonable and vain  
 To think of falling on again  
 No martial project to surprise  
 Can ever be attempted twice,  
 Nor cast design serve afterwards,  
 As gamesters tear their losing-cards  
 Beside, our bangs of man and beast  
 Are fit for nothing now but rest,  
 And for a while will not be able  
 To rally, and prove serviceable  
 And therefore I, with reason, chose  
 This stratagem to amuse our foes,  
 To make an honourable retreat,  
 And waive a total sure defeat  
 For those that fly may fight again,  
 Which he can never do that's slain \*

\* The substance of this couplet is as old as Demosthenes, who, being reproached for running away from Philip of Macedon, at Chaeronea, replied *Ανὴρ ὁ φεύγων καὶ πάλιν μάχησεται*. This saying of Demosthenes is alluded to by Jeremy Taylor. In other cases it is true that Demosthenes said in apology for his own escaping from a lost field—*A man that runs away may fight again*—*Great Examples*, 1649. The same idea is found in Scarron, who died in 1660.

Qui fuit, peut revenir aussi,  
 Qui meurt, il n'en est pas ainsi

It appears also in the famous *Satyr Menippeæ*, published in 1594 —

Souvent celuy qui demeure  
 Est cause de son meschef,  
 Celuy qui fuit de bonne heure  
 Peut combattre derechef

Thus rendered in an English version, published in 1595,—

Oft he that doth abide  
 Is cause of his own pain,  
 But he that flieth in good tide  
 Perhaps may fight again

r Rimbault has pointed out in *Notes and Queries* a couplet amongst the Latin *Apothegms* compiled by Erasmus, and translated into

Hence timely running's no mean part  
 Of conduct, in the martial art,  
 By which some glorious feats achieve,  
 As citizens by breaking thrive,  
 And cannons conquer armies, while  
 They seem to draw off and recoil,  
 Is held the gallant'st course, and bravest,  
 To great exploits, as well as safest,  
 That spares th' expense of time and pains,  
 And dangerous beating out of brains,  
 And, in the end, prevails as certain  
 As those that never trust to fortune,  
 But make their fear do execution  
 Beyond the stoutest resolution,  
 As earthquakes kill without a blow,  
 And, only trembling, overthrow  
 If th' ancients crowned then bravest men  
 That only saved a citizen,  
 What victory could e'er be won,  
 If every one would save but one?  
 Or fight endangered to be lost,  
 Where all resolve to save the most?  
 By this means, when a battle's won,  
 The war's as far from being done,

English by Nicholas Udall, the author of *Ralph Roister Doister* which is obviously a metrical version of the saying of Demosthenes. The *Apophthegms* were published in 1542

That same man that renneth awaie,  
 Maie again fight, an other daie

To these passages may be added the well-known doggiel generally supposed to be found in *Hudibras*, but really published some years before —

He that is in battle slain  
 Can never rise to fight again  
 But he that fights and runs away,  
 May live to fight another day

These lines were written by Sir John Mennis, the author, in conjunction with James Smith, of the *Musarum Deliciae*, a collection of miscellaneous poems, published in 1656

\* See vol 1 p 147, note \*

For those that save themselves and fly,  
 Go halves, at least, i' th' victory,  
 And sometime when the loss is small,  
 And danger great, they challenge all,\*  
 Print new additions to their feats,  
 And emendations in gazettes,  
 And when, for furious haste to run,  
 They durst not stay to fire a gun,  
 Have done 't with bonfires, and at home  
 Made squibs and crackers overcome,  
 To set the rabble on a flame,  
 And keep their governors from blame,  
 Disperse the news the pulpit tells †  
 Confirmed with fireworks and with bells,  
 And, though reduced to that extreme,  
 They have been forced to sing *Te Deum*,  
 Yet, with religious blasphemy,  
 By flattering heaven with a lie, ‡  
 And, for their beating, giving thanks, §  
 Th' have raised recruits, and filled their banks,  
 For those who run from th' enemy,  
 Engage them equally to fly,  
 And when the fight becomes a chace,  
 Those win the day that win the race,

\* That is, claim the glory of a victory when they effect a retreat with a small loss

† News of the progress of the parliamentary forces was constantly announced from the pulpits, and sermons and prayers were converted into running commentaries upon passing transactions, mixed up with personal denunciations and panegyrics

‡ The *Te Deum* was often sung after a defeat, as if a victory had been won This was a deception very easily practised upon the people, at a time when false rumours were industriously circulated, and it was difficult to procure authentic intelligence until long after the events had taken place A chief part of the business of the *Mercures* and *Dissertations* consisted in contradicting each others statements

§ Dr Grey refers to a remarkable illustration in Walker's *History of Independency* Popham, entrapped by the Governor of Kinsale into a situation by which he lost most of his men and ships communicated the misfortune to parliament, and was ordered to make a wholly different report upon which a day was set apart for public thanksgiving, in acknowledgment of the signal success of the fleet

And that which would not pass in fights,  
 Has done the feat with easy flights,  
 Recovered many a desperate campaign  
 With Boudeaux, Burgundy, and Champaign,  
 Restored the fainting high and mighty,  
 With brandy-wine,<sup>\*</sup> and aqua-vitæ,<sup>†</sup>  
 And made them stoutly overcome  
 With bacrack ‡ hoccamore, § and mum, ||

\* By this term is apparently meant brandy made from the lees of wine. Brandy is also made in different countries, from pears, figs, dates, honey, &c. The brandy of Kamschitka is distilled from sweet grasses.

† It is conjectured by Morecroft, in his *History of Intoxicating Liquors*, that the art of distillation was introduced into Ireland and afterwards into England from Spain or Italy where it was early known under the name of *acqua vite* or *acqua di vite*, water of the vine, the grape being the material from which spirit was originally extracted in those countries, and that when the monasteries became the depositories of science and the dispensaries of medicine the term was there changed into the Latin, and now universal appellation *aqua vite*, water of life. Hence *aqua vite* came into familiar use to signify an indefinite distilled spirit in contradistinction to *acqua vite*, the mere extract of the grape. The Latin *aqua vite*, the Irish *usquebaugh*, and the modern term *whisky*, are really synonymous in signification. *usquebaugh* or, more correctly, *isquebaugh*, from *isque*, water meaning, literally, *living water*, and *whisky*, a compound of *isque* and *ey*, an old term for water meaning *water of waters*. *Aqua vite* was originally used in this country as a medicine and was recommended by the physicians as a pinnacea for all disorders.

‡ Properly Bicharach, a red wine so called from a town in the Lower Palatinate, named by the Romans on account of the celebrity of its wine, *Bacchi ara* the altar of Bacchus. This wine was famous from an early period. Pope Urban Sylvius imported a tun of it every year to Rome and the Emperor Vincelsus conferred their freedom on the citizens of Nuenburgh for four casks annually.

§ A white wine produced from the vineyards in the neighbourhood of Hockheim a village above Mayence on the Rhine. Dr Nash explains 'hoccamore' as old hock, but it is merely a corruption of hockheimer, the proper name of the wine.

|| A strong beer made in Brunswick. It enjoyed so high a reputation in Butler's time, that the process of the manufacture was said to have been kept secret, and the men who brewed it were hired for life. General Monk obtained the receipt for making it at the Court of Brunswick. This curious document is preserved in the *Harleian Miscellany* 1574, and runs as follows — To make a vessel of sixty-three gallons the water must be first boiled to the consumption of a third part. Let it then be brewed, according to art, with seven bushels of wheat malt, one bushel of oat meal, and one bushel of ground beans, and when it

With th' uncontrold decrees of fate  
 To victory necessitate,  
 With which, although they run on burn,<sup>c</sup>  
 They unavoidably return,  
 Or else their sultan populaces  
 Still strangle all their routed basses †

Quoth Hudibras, I understand  
 What fights thou mean'st at sea and land,  
 And who those were that run away,  
 And yet gave out til' had won the day,  
 Although the rabble souced them for t,  
 O'er head and ears, in mud and dirt  
 'Tis true our modern way of war  
 Is grown more politic by far,‡

is tunned, let not the hogsheds be too full at first, when it begins to work, put to it of the inner rind of the fir three pounds, of the tops of fir and birch, each one pound of *carduus benedictus* dried three handfuls flowers of *rosa solis*, two handfuls of burnet, betony, majoram, avens penny royal, flowers of elder, wild thyme, of each one handful and a half seeds of *cardamum* bruised, three ounces bay berries bruised, one ounce put the seeds into the vessel when the liquor hath wrought awhile with the herbs and after they are added, let the liquor work over the vessel as little as may be fill it up at last and when it is stopp'd put into the hog head ten new-laid eggs, the shells not cracked or broken stop all close and drink it at two years old, if carried by water it is better. This old practice of mixing a great variety of ingredients in the manufacture of almost every kind of beverage has been long since abandoned and the mum of the present day is made more in accordance with modern improvements. It is of considerable strength has a greater proportion of malt than is ordinarily used in beer and in the process of manufacture is boiled with a large quantity of hops. The origin of the name is doubtful, some derive it from the German *mumme* owing to its intoxicating qualities which produced silence by rendering those who drank it incapable of speech, others say it is a contraction of the name of Christian Mummer of Brunswick by whom it is said to have been first brewed.

\* Apparently alluding to the destruction of Popham's ships at Kingsale—See *ante* p. 197, note §

† The commanders in the armies of the Sultan, who generally sentenced them to the bowstring when they suffered a defeat in battle.

‡ Our 'modern way of war' is more fully treated by Butler in the following lines, extracted from his *Commonplace Book* by Dr Nash

For fighting now is out of mode,  
 And stratagems the only road

But not so resolute and bold,  
 Nor tied to honour, as the old  
 For now they laugh at giving battle,  
 Unless it be to herds of cattle,  
 Or fighting convoys of provision,  
 The whole design o' the expedition,  
 And not with downright blows to rout  
 The enemy, but eat them out  
 As fighting, in all beasts of prey,  
 And eating, are performed one way,  
 To give defiance to their teeth,  
 And fight their stubborn guts to death,  
 And those achieve the highest renown,  
 That bring the other stomachs down  
 There's now no fear of wounds nor maiming,  
 All dangers are reduced to famine,  
 And feats of arms to plot, design,  
 Surprise, and stratagem, and mine,  
 But have no need nor use of courage,  
 Unless it be for glory, or forage  
 For if they fight 'tis but by chance,  
 When one side venturing to advance,  
 And come uncivilly too near,  
 Are charged unmercifully 't' th' rear,

Unless in th' out-of-fashion wars,  
 Of barbarous Turks and Polanders  
 All feats of arms are now reduced  
 To chousing or to being choused,  
 They fight not now to overthrow,  
 But gull or circumvent a foe  
 And watch at small advantages  
 As if they fought a game of chess  
 And he's approved the most deceiving  
 Who longest can hold out at staying  
 Who makes best succasces of cats,  
 Of frogs and —, and mice and rats  
 Potage of vermin and rigouts  
 Of trunks and boxes and old shoes  
 And those who, like th' immortal Gods,  
 Do never eat, have still the odds



And forced, with terrible resistance,  
 To keep hereafter at a distance,  
 To pick out ground t' encamp upon,  
 Where store of largest rivers run,  
 That serve, instead of peaceful barriers,  
 To part th' engagements of their warriors,  
 Where both from side to side may skip,  
 And only encounter at bo-peep  
 For men are found the stouter-hearted,  
 The certainer they're to be parted,  
 And therefore post themselves in bogs,  
 As th' ancient mice attacked the frogs,<<sup>†</sup>  
 And made their mortal enemy,  
 The water-rat, their strict ally<sup>†</sup>  
 For 'tis not now who's stout and bold?<sup>‡</sup>  
 But who bears hunger best, and cold?<sup>‡</sup>  
 And he's approved the most deserving,  
 Who longest can hold out at starving,<sup>‡</sup>  
 And he that routs most pigs and cows,  
 The formidablest man of prowess §  
 So th' emperor Caligula,  
 That triumphed o'er the British sea,  
 Took crabs and oysters prisoners,  
 And lobsters, || 'stead of cuirassiers,

\* Alluding to Homer's *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*

† The Dutch, who favoured the Pulverment In his *Description of Holland* Butler speaks of the Dutch as men

That dwell in ships, like swarms of rats, and prey  
 Upon the goods all nations' fleets convey

‡ This couplet occurs in the lines just quoted from the *Common-place Book*, *ant.*, p. 200, from which the whole description in the text seems to be drawn

§ A sinner, perhaps on Venables and Penn of whom it was observed, that in their expedition against the Spaniards at St Domingo, in 1655, they exercised their valour only on horses asses and such like, slaughtering all they met, and devouring their skins and entrails—N

|| A regiment of Hazelrig's was called by the name of his Lobsters 'Hazelrig's lobsters,' says Cleveland, alluding to the debt it at Roundway Down, 'were turned into crabs, and crawled backwards'—*Character of a London Journal*

Engaged his legions in fierce bustles,  
 With periwinkles, prawns, and muscles,  
 And led his troops with furious gallops,  
 To charge whole regiments of scallops,  
 Not like their ancient way of war,  
 To wait on his triumphal car,  
 But when he went to dine or sup,  
 More bravely ate his captives up,  
 And left all war, by his example,  
 Reduced to vict'ling of a camp well'

Quoth Ralph, 'By all that you have said,  
 And twice as much that I could add,  
 'Tis plain you cannot now do worse  
 Than take this out-of-fashioned course,  
 To hope, by stratagem, to woo her,  
 Or waging battle to subdue her,  
 Though some have done it in romances,  
 And banged them into amorous fancies  
 As those who won the Amazons,  
 By wanton dubbing of their bones,  
 And stout Rinaldo gained his bride  
 By counting of her back and side †  
 But since these times and feats are over,  
 They are not for a modern lover,  
 When mistresses are too cross-grained,  
 By such addresses to be gained,  
 And if they were, would have it out  
 With many another kind of bout  
 Therefore I hold no course s' infeasible,  
 As this of force, to win the Jezebel,  
 To storm her heart by th' antique chains  
 Of ladies errant, force of arms,

\* Caligula, collecting his army on the sea-shore in order of battle suddenly ordered them to gather shells, which he called the spoils of the ocean as if by that proceeding he had made a conquest of the British sea

† The allusion is to the Rinaldo of Tasso, but the application of the story is not quite accurate

But rather strive by law to win her,  
 And try the title you have in her  
 Your case is clear, you have her word,  
 And me to witness the accord,  
 Besides two more of her retinue  
 To testify what passed between you,  
 More probable, and like to hold,  
 Than hand, or seal, or breaking gold,  
 For which so many that renounced  
 Then plighted contracts, have been trown'd,  
 And bills upon record been found,  
 That forced the ladies to compound,  
 And that, unless I miss the matter,  
 Is all the business you look after †  
 Besides, encounters at the bar  
 Are braver now than those in war,  
 In which the law does execution,  
 With less disorder and confusion,  
 Has more of honour in 't, some hold,  
 Not like the new way but the old,  
 When those the pen had drawn together,  
 Decided quarrels with the feather,  
 And wing'd arrows killed as dead  
 And more than bullets now of lead  
 So all their combats now, as then,  
 Are managed chiefly by the pen,

---

\* See vol. i p. 63 note § Bent coin given as a pledge of love, was called 'bowed money' Thus, in a tract of the age of Elizabeth 'taking forth a bowed groat' and an old penny bowed, he gave it her as being sent from her uncle and aunt — *Coney-Catching* To break money at putting, each keeping one half as a bond of fidelity, was the common practice of lovers In an old play the heroine who has been false to her lover in his absence, imagines she sees his ghost, and exclaims—

It stares beckons, points to the piece of gold  
 We brake between us

*The Vow-Breaker*, in 1 16, 6

† That is, Ralph advises the knight to seek for damages against the widow by an action for breach of promise

That does the feat, with braver vigours,  
 In words at length, as well as figures,  
 Is judge of all the world performs  
 In voluntary feats of arms,  
 And whatsoe'er's achieved in fight,  
 Determines which is wrong or right  
 For whether you prevail, or lose,  
 All must be tried there in the close,  
 And therefore 'tis not wise to shun  
 What you must trust to ere ye've done  
 The law, that settles all you do,  
 And marries where you did but woo,  
 That makes the most perfidious lover,  
 A lady, that's as false recover,  
 And if it judge upon your side,  
 Will soon extend her for your bride,\*  
 And put her person, goods, or lands  
 Or which you like best, int' your hands  
 For law's the wisdom of all ages,  
 And managed by the ablest sages,  
 Who, though their business at the bar  
 Be but a kind of civil war,  
 In which th' engage with fiercer dudgeons  
 Than e'er the Grecians did, and Trojans,  
 They never manage the contest  
 T' impair their public interest,  
 Or by their controversies lessen  
 The dignity of their profession  
 Not like us brethren, who divide  
 Our common-wealth, the cause, and side,  
 And though we're all as near of kindred  
 As th' outward man is to the inward,  
 We agree in nothing, but to wrangle  
 About the slightest fingle-fangle,

\* To extend, in law, means to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt, or to levy an execution on lands. The meaning here is to levy an extent on the lady

While lawyers have more sober sense,  
 Than t' argue at their own expense,  
 But make their best advantages  
 Of others' quarrels, like the Swiss,\*  
 And out of foreign controversies,  
 By aiding both sides, fill their purses,  
 But have no interest in the cause  
 For which th' engage, and wage the laws,  
 Nor further prospect than their pay,  
 Whether they lose or win the day  
 And though th' abounded in all ages,  
 With sundry learned clerks and sages,  
 Though all their business be dispute,  
 Which way they canvass every suit,  
 Th' have no disputes about their art,  
 Nor in polemics controvert,  
 While all professions else are found  
 With nothing but disputes t' abound  
 Divines of all sorts, and physicians,  
 Philosophers, mathematicians,  
 The Galenist, and Paracelsian,†  
 Condemn the way each other deals in,  
 Anatomists dissect and mangle,  
 To cut themselves out work to wrangle,  
 Astrologers dispute their dreams,  
 That in their sleeps they talk of schemes,  
 And heralds stickle who got who,  
 So many hundred years ago

---

\* 'He is a Swiss, that professes mercenary arms, will fight for him that gives him best pay, and, like an Italian bravo, will fall foul on any man's reputation that he receives a retaining fee against — BUTLER — *Character of a Lawyer*

† Galen was born in the year 130, and died in 200 — See some account of Paracelsus, *ante*, p 2., note † The opposition in their systems lies between the use of medicines chiefly prepared by decoction from herbs and roots, as recommended by Galen, and the mineral preparations advocated by Paracelsus and his followers. The former were called Galenical, and the latter chemical medicines

But lawyeis are too wise a nation  
 T' expose their trade to disputation,  
 Or make the busy rabble judges  
 Of all then secret piques and grudges,  
 In which, whoever wins the day,  
 The whole profession's sure to pay \*  
 Beside, no mountebanks, nor cheats,  
 Dare undertake to do their feats,  
 When in all other sciences  
 They swarm like insects, and increase  
 For what bigd't durst ever draw,  
 By inward light, a deed in law?  
 Or could hold forth, by revelation,  
 An answer to a declaration?  
 For those that meddle with their tools,  
 Will cut their fingers, if they're fools  
 And if you follow their advice,  
 In bills, and answers, and replies,  
 They'll write a love-letter in chancery,  
 Shall bring her upon oath to answer ye,  
 And soon reduce her to b' your wife,  
 Or make her weary of her life'

The knight, who used with tricks and shifts  
 To edify by Ralpho's gifts,  
 But in appearance cued him down,  
 To make them better seem his own,  
 All plagiaries' constant course  
 Of sinking, when they take a pause,  
 Resolved to follow his advice,  
 But kept it from him by disguise,  
 And, after stubborn contradiction,  
 To counterfeit his own conviction,  
 And, by transition, fall upon  
 The resolution as his own

---

\* That is, that the lawyers, when they quarrel amongst themselves, are too sagacious to let the public know anything about it, being well aware of the distrust and disgrace such disclosures would bring upon the whole profession

Quoth he, 'This gambol thou advisest  
 Is, of all others, the unwiseſt,  
 For, if I think by law to gain her,  
 There's nothing ſillier nor vainer  
 'Tis but to hazard my pretence,  
 Where nothing's certain but th' expense,  
 To act againſt myſelf, and tra'verſe  
 My ſuit and title to her favours,  
 And if ſhe ſhould, which heaven forbid!  
 O'erthrow me, as the fiddler did,  
 What after-couſe have I to take,  
 'Gainſt loſing all I have at ſtake?  
 He that with injury is grieved,  
 And goes to law to be relieved,  
 Is ſillier than a ſottiſh chouſe,  
 Who, when a thief has robbed his houſe,  
 Applies himſelf to cunning men,  
 To help him to his goods again,\*  
 When all he can expect to gain,  
 Is but to ſquander more in vain  
 And yet I have no other way,  
 But is as difficult to play  
 For to reduce her, by my force  
 Is now in vain, by fair means, worſe,

\* In Butler's MS the following ſtructures on lawyers are written under theſe lines —N

More nice and ſubtle than thoſe wire drawers  
 Of equity and juſtice, common lawyers,  
 Who never end, but always prune a ſuit  
 To make it bear the greater ſtore of fruit  
 As labouring men their hands, criers their lungs,  
 Porters their backs, lawyers hne out their tongues  
 A tongue to mire and gain accuſtomed long,  
 Grows quite inſenſible to right or wrong  
 The humorist that would have had a trial,  
 With one that did but look upon his dial,  
 And ſued him but for telling of his clock,  
 And ſaying, 'twas too faſt, or ſlow it ſtruck

The ſubſtance of the firſt and ſecond of theſe ſtanzas will be found in nearly the ſame words in Butler's *Character of a Lawyer*

But worst of all to give her over,  
Till she's as desperate to recover  
For bad games are thrown up too soon,  
Until they're never to be won,  
But since I have no other course,  
But is as bad t' attempt, or worse,  
He that complies against his will,  
Is of his own opinion still,  
Which he may adhere to, yet disown,  
For reasons to himself best known,  
But 'tis not to b' avoided now,  
For Sidrophel resolves to sue,  
Whom I must answer, or begin,  
Inevitably, first with him,  
For I've received advertisement,  
By times enough, of his intent,  
And knowing he that first complains  
Th' advantage of the business gains,  
For courts of justice understand  
The plaintiff to be eldest hand,  
Who what he pleases may aver,  
The other nothing till he swear,  
Is freely admitted to all grace,  
And lawful favour, by his place,  
And, for his bringing custom in,  
Has all advantages to win  
I, who resolve to oversee  
No lucky opportunity,  
Will go to counsel, to advise  
Which way t' encounter or surprise,  
And, after long consideration,  
Have found out one to fit th' occasion,  
Most apt for what I have to do,  
As counsellor, and justice too' \*

---

\* The early annotator says that the character here drawn was intended for one Edmund Prideaux. Dr Grey observes that it could not have been the Prideaux who was Attorney-general to the Commonwealth,



And truly so, no doubt, he was,  
 A lawyer fit for such a case,  
 An old dull sot, who told the clock,†  
 For many years, at Birdewell-dock,  
 At Westminster, and Hicks's-hall,  
 And *hocus doctus*‡ played in all,  
 Where, in all governments and times,  
 H' had been both friend and foe to crimes,  
 And used two equal ways of gaining,  
 By hindering justice, or maintaining  
 To many a whore gave privilege,  
 And whipped, for want of quarterage,  
 Cart-loads of lawds to prison sent,  
 For being behind a fortnight's rent,  
 And many a trusty pump and cunny  
 To Puddle-dock,§ for want of money  
 Engaged the constable to seize  
 All those that would not break the peace,  
 Nor give him back his own foul words,  
 Though sometimes commoners, or lords,  
 And kept 'em prisoners of course,  
 For being sober at ill hours,  
 That in the morning he might free  
 Or bind 'em over for his fee,  
 Made monsters fine, and puppet-plays,  
 For leave to practise in their ways,  
 Farmed out all cheats, and went a share  
 With th' headborough and scavenger,

and Commissioner of the Great Seal, a man of high position and excellent reputation

\* This couplet is given in all the editions as the termination of the speech of Hudibras, an obvious error

† Dr Nash says that the puisne judge was called the Tell clock it being supposed that he had little more to do than to sit in his court counting the hours

‡ Jargon, like *hocus pocus*, of the jugglers, supposed by some writers to be a corruption of *hic est inter doctos*

§ There was a jail here for petty offenders —G

And made the dirt i' th' streets compound,  
 For taking up the public ground,\*  
 The kennel, and the king's highway,  
 For being unmolested, pay,  
 Let out the stocks and whipping-post  
 And cage, to those that gave him most,  
 Imposed a tax on bakers' ears,†  
 And for false weights on chandelers,  
 Made victuallers and vintners fine  
 For arbitrary ale and wine,‡  
 But was a kind and constant friend  
 To all that regularly offend,  
 As residential bawds,  
 And brokers that receive stol'n goods,  
 That cheat in lawful mysteries,  
 And pay church duties, and his fees,  
 But was implacable and awkward,  
 To all that interloped and hawked §  
 To this brave man the knight repairs  
 For counsel in his law-affairs,

---

\* By which it is insinuated that he commuted for a bribe the penalty attached to the nuisance

† Bakers were liable to have their ears cropped for light weights, and this corrupt justice is again represented interposing for a consideration between the law and the delinquent

‡ For selling ale or wine without licence, or by less than the statute measure — Nor by 'arbitrary ale and wine' is meant spurious mixtures sold under the names of ale and wine. Next thus he does his country signal service in the judicious and mature legitimization of tippling licences, that the subject be not imposed upon with illegal and arbitrary ale — *Character of a Justice of the Peace*

§ That is, that he favoured the offences of those who kept houses, took out licences, and paid rates and taxes but showed no mercy to hawkers and pedlars, and such like vagrant offenders, who interfered with the regular trade of roguery. The passage is clearly explained in Butler's *Character of a Justice of the Peace*, already quoted, in which the whole description, with additional particulars, is expanded into prose: 'He uses great care and moderation in punishing those that offend regularly by their calling, as residential bawds and incumbent pimps, that pay parish duties, shopkeepers that use constant false weight, and measures, these he rather prunes that they may grow the better, than disables but is very severe to hawkers and interlopers, that commit iniquity on the bye

And found him mounted in his pew,  
 With books and money placed, for show,  
 Like nest-eggs to make clients lay,  
 And for his false opinion pay  
 To whom the knight, with comely grace,  
 Put off his hat, to put his case,  
 Which he as proudly entertained,  
 As th' other courteously strained,  
 And, to assure him 'twas not that  
 He looked for, bid him put on 's hat  
 Quoth he, 'There is one Sidrophel  
 Whom I have cudgelled'—'Very well'—  
 'And now he brags t' have beaten me'—  
 'Better, and better still,' quoth he—  
 'And vows to stick me to a wall,  
 Where'er he meets me'—'Best of all'—  
 'Tis true the knave has taken 's oath  
 That I robbed him'—'Well done, in truth'—  
 'When h' has confessed he stole my cloak,  
 And picked my fob, and what he took,  
 Which was the cause that made me hang him,  
 And take my goods again'—'Marry, 'hang him—  
 'Now, whether I should beforehand,  
 Swear he robbed me?'—'I understand'—  
 'Or bring my action of conversion  
 And trover for my goods?'—'Ah, whoreson'—  
 'Or, if 'tis better to endite,  
 And bring him to his trial?'—'Right'—  
 'Prevent what he designs to do,  
 And swear for th' state against him?'—'True'—  
 'Or whether he that is defendant,  
 In this case, has the better end on't,  
 Who, putting in a new cross-bill,  
 May traverse the action?'—'Better still'  
 'Then there's a lady too'—'Ay, marry—  
 'That's easily proved accessary,

---

\* See vol 1 p 130, note \*

A widow, who by solemn vows,  
 Contracted to me for my spouse,  
 Combined with him to break her word,  
 And has abetted all—'Good Lord'—  
 'Suborned th' aforesaid Sidiophel  
 To tamper with the devil of hell,  
 Who put m' into a horrid fear,  
 Fear of my life'—'Make that appear'—  
 'Made an assault with fiends and men  
 Upon my body'—'Good again'—  
 'And kept me in a deadly fight,  
 And false imprisonment, all night  
 Meanwhile they robbed me, and my horse,  
 And stole my saddle'—'Worse and worse'  
 'And made me mount upon the bare ridge,  
 To avoid a wretcheder miscarriage'  
 'Sir,' quoth the lawyer, 'not to flatter ye,  
 You have as good and fair a battery  
 As heart can wish, and need not shame  
 The proudest man alive to claim  
 For if th' have used you as you say,  
 Maury, quoth I, God give you joy,  
 I would it were my case, I'd give  
 More than I'll say, or you'll believe  
 I would so tounce her, and her paise,  
 I'd make her kneel for better or worse,  
 For matrimony, and hanging here,  
 Both go by destiny so clear,  
 That you as sure may pick and choose,  
 As cross I win, and pile you lose \*  
 And if I durst, I would advance  
 As much in ready maintenance,†  
 As upon any case I've known,  
 But we that practice dare not own

---

\* See *ante* p 57 note \*

† Assisting a party in a suit in which the person rendering the assistance has no interest This interference is illegal, and constitutes a punishable offence

The law severely contrabands  
 Our taking business off men's hands,  
 'Tis common barratry, that bears  
 Point-blank an action 'gainst our ears,  
 And crops them till there is not leather  
 To stick a pen in left of either,  
 For which some do the summer-sault,  
 And o'er the bar, like tumbleis, vault  
 But you may swear at any rate,  
 Things not in nature, for the state,  
 For in all courts of justice here  
 A witness is not said to swear,  
 But make oath, that is, in plain terms,  
 To forge whatever he affirms'

'I thank you,' quoth the knight, 'for that,  
 Because 'tis to my purpose pat,  
 For justice, though she's painted blind,  
 Is to the weaker side inclined,  
 Like charity, else right and wrong  
 Could never hold it out so long  
 And, like blind fortune, with a sleight,  
 Convey men's interest, and right,  
 From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's,  
 As easily as *hocus pocus*,†  
 Plays fast and loose, makes men obnoxious,  
 And clear again, like *hucius doctus*‡  
 Then whether you would take her life,  
 Or but recover her for your wife,

\* Exciting and encouraging lawsuits and quarrels. In Scotch law, barratry is the crime committed by a judge who is influenced in his judgment by a bribe.

† In all probability a corruption of *hoc est corpus* by way of ridiculous imitation of the priests of the Church of Rome in their trick of transubstantiation—TILLOSON. NALES says that the origin of the term seems, after various attempts, to be rightly drawn from the Italian jugglers who said *Ochus Bochus*, in reference to a famous magician of those names. *Hocus* to cheat, comes from this phrase and Malone suggests that the modern word *hoax* has the same origin.

‡ See *ante*, p. 209, note †

Or be content with what she h ,  
 And let all other matters pass,  
 The business to the law's alone,  
 The proof is all it looks upon ,  
 And you can want no witnesses,  
 To swear to anything you please ,  
 That hardly gct their mere expenses  
 By th' labour of their consciences,  
 Or letting out, to hire, their ears  
 To affidavit-customers,  
 At inconsiderable values,  
 To serve for jury-men or tales,†  
 Although retained in th' hardest matters  
 Of trustees and administrators'  
 'For that' quoth he, 'let me alone ,  
 W' have store of such, and all our own,  
 Bred up and tutored by our teachers,  
 Th' ablest of conscience-stretchers'  
 'That's well,' quoth he, 'but I should guess,  
 By weighing all advantages,  
 Your surest way is first to pitch  
 On Bongey‡ for a water-witch,  
 And when y' have hanged the conjurer,  
 Y' have time enough to deal with her  
 In th' interim spare for no tiepans  
 To draw her neck into the banns ,  
 Ply her with love-letters and billets,  
 And bait 'em well for quirks and quillots,§

\* Alluding to the Knights of the Post — See vol 1 p 68, note †

† *Tales de circumstantibus*, spectators in court from whom the sheriff selects persons to supply the place of jurors who have been empaneled, but have not attended

‡ The name of a learned Franciscan of the thirteenth century, who was reputed by the common people to deal in magic

§ A sly trick, or turn in argument, or excuse That this is the meaning of the word all the examples prove but though it seems so familiar, and is so common this little word has sorely teased the etymologists I suspect, after all that Bailey's is the best derivation He says it is for *quiblet*, is a diminutive of *quibble* — Nares The word is frequently used by Shakspeare, and invariably in this sense

With trains t' inveigle, and surprise  
 Her heedless answers and replies,  
 And if she miss the mouse-trap lines,  
 They'll serve for other by designs,  
 And make an artist understand,  
 To copy out her seal, or hand,  
 Or find void places in the paper,  
 To steal in something to entrap her,  
 Till, with her worldly goods, and body,  
 Spite of her heart, she has endowed ye  
 Retain all sorts of witnesses,  
 That ply i' th' Temple, under trees,  
 Or walk the round, with knights o' th' posts,  
 About the cross-legged knights, then hosts,  
 Or wait for customers between  
 The pillar-rows in Lincoln's-inn,<sup>†</sup>  
 Where vouchers, forgers, common-bail,  
 And affidavit-men ne'er fail  
 To expose to sale all sorts of oaths,  
 According to their ears and clothes,  
 Then only necessary tools,  
 Besides the Gospel, and their souls,  
 And when y' are furnished with all purveys,  
 I shall be ready at your service  
 'I would not give,' quoth Hudibras,  
 'A straw to understand a case,  
 Without the admirable skill  
 To wind and manage it at will,  
 To veer, and tack, and steer a cause,  
 Against the weather-guage of laws,

\* Alluding to the monumental effigies of the Knights Templars in the Round Church. The lawyers frequently gave interviews to their clients in the Round, and walking the Round indicates the custom of the witnesses who loitered about waiting to be hired. We have a hint of the starvation they sometimes underwent, by the reference to their cross-legged hosts. It is equivalent to saying that they dined with Duke Humphrey.

† It was also usual for lawyers to resort to the crypt under Lincoln's-inn chapel, where, we here learn, the knights of the post used to 'wait for customers.'

And ring the changes upon cases,  
 As plain as noses upon faces,  
 As you have well instructed me,  
 For which y' have earned,—here 'tis,—your fee  
 I long to practise your advice,  
 And try the subtle artifice,  
 To bait a letter, as you bid—

As, not long after, thus he did,  
 For, having pumped up all his wit,  
 And hummed upon it, thus he witt \*

\* This canto, in which the subtleties of the profession are so skilfully exposed, may be appropriately terminated by the anathema with which Butler concludes his *Character of a Lawyer*, the only instance in which he has introduced verse into his prose writings. The reader will perceive that some of these lines recur in the dialogue between the Knight and the lawyer —

Great critics in a *novel* *universi*,  
 ' Know all men by these presents how to curse ye  
 Pedants of *Wad* and *foes* *Wad*, and both *Finches*,  
 Pedlars, and *Pokie*, may those *revere* *benches*  
 Y' aspire to be the stocks, and may ye be  
 No more called to the bar, but pilloiy,  
 Thither in triumph may ye backward ride,  
 To have your ears most justly crucified,  
 And cut so close, until there be not leather  
 Enough to stick a pen in left of either,  
 Then will your consciences your ears, and wit  
 Be like *Indentures* *Triputite* cut fit,  
 May your hoins multiply, and grow as great  
 As that which does blow grace before your meat,  
 May varlets be your bubbers now and do  
 The same to you they have been done unto  
 That's Law and Gospel too may it prove true,  
 Then they shall do pump-justice upon you  
 And when y' are shaved and powdered you shall fall,  
 Thrown o'er the bar as they did o'er the wall,  
 Never to rise again, unless it be  
 To hold your hands up for your roguery,  
 And when you do so, may they be no less  
 Scared by the hangman, than your consciences  
 May your gowns swim until you can determine  
 The strife no more between yourselves and vermin,  
 Than you have done between your clients purses—  
 Now kneel and take the last and worst of curses  
 May you be honest when it is too late—  
 That is, undone the only way you hate



## AN HEROICAL EPISTLE OF HUDIBRAS TO HIS LADY

I WHO was once as great as Cæsar,  
 Am now reduced to Nebuchadnezzar,\*  
 And from as famed a conqueror,  
 As ever took degree in war,  
 Or did his exercise in battle,  
 By you turned out to grass with cattle  
 For since I am denied access  
 To all my earthly happiness,  
 Am fallen from the paradise  
 Of your good graces, and fair eyes,  
 Lost to the world, and you, I'm sent  
 To everlasting banishment,  
 Where all the hopes I had t' have won  
 Your heart, being dashed, will break my own

Yet if you were not so severe  
 To pass your doom before you hear,  
 You'd find, upon my just defence,  
 How much y' have wronged my innocence  
 That once I made a vow to you,  
 Which yet is unperformed, 'tis true,  
 But not because it is unpaid  
 'Tis violated, though delayed  
 Or if it were, it is no fault  
 So heinous, as you'd have it thought,  
 To undergo the loss of ears,  
 Like vulgar hackney perjurers,  
 For there's a difference in the case,  
 Between the noble and the base,  
 Who always are observed t' have done't  
 Upon as different an account,  
 The one for great and weighty cause,  
 To salve in honour ugly flaws,  
 For none are like to do it sooner  
 Than those who 're nicest of their honour

---

\* Daniel iv 32, 33

The other, for base gain and pay,  
 Forswear and perjure by the day,  
 And make th' exposing and retailing  
 Their souls and consciences a calling  
 It is no scandal, nor aspersion,  
 Upon a great and noble person,  
 To say, he naturally abhorred  
 Th' old-fashioned trick to keep his word,  
 Though 'tis perfidiousness and shame  
 In meaner men, to do the same  
 For to be able to forget,  
 Is found more useful to the great  
 Than gout, or deafness, or bad eyes  
 To make 'em pass for wondrous wise  
 But though the law, on perjurers,  
 Inflicts the forfeiture of ears,  
 It is not just, that does exempt  
 The guilty, and punish the innocent,  
 To make the ears repair the wrong  
 Committed by th' ungoverned tongue,  
 And when one member is forsworn,  
 Another to be cropped or torn  
 And if you should, as you design,  
 By course of law, recover mine,  
 You 're like, if you consider right,  
 To gain but little honour by't  
 For he that for his lady's sake  
 Lays down his life, or limbs at stake,  
 Does not so much deserve her favour,  
 As he that pawns his soul to have her  
 This y' have acknowledged I have done,  
 Although you now disdain to own,  
 But sentence what you rather ought  
 To esteem good service than a fault

\* Dr Nash proposes to read 'th innocent This does not much mend the line, which it would still leave with a syllable in excess It is only by some such extreme experiment as that of reducing the word 'guilty' to one syllable that the measure can be adjusted

Besides, oaths are not bound to bear  
That literal sense the words infer,  
But, by the practice of the age,  
Are to be judged how far th' engage,  
And where the sense by custom 's checked,  
Are found void, and of none effect,  
For no man takes or keeps a vow,  
But just as he sees others do,  
Nor are they obliged to be so brittle,  
As not to yield and bow a little  
For as best-temper'd blades are found,  
Before they break, to bend quite round,  
So truest oaths are still most tough,  
And, though they bow, are breaking proof  
Then wherefore should they not b' allowed  
In love a greater latitude?  
For as the law of arms approves  
All ways to conquest, so should love's,  
And not be tied to true or false,  
But make that justest that prevails  
For how can that which is above  
All empire, high and mighty love,  
Submit its great prerogative,  
To any other power alive?  
Shall love, that to no crown gives place,  
Become the subject of a case?  
The fundamental law of nature  
Be over-ruled by those made after?  
Commit the censure of its cause  
To any, but its own great laws?  
Love, that's the world's preservative,  
That keeps all souls of things alive,  
Controls the mighty power of fate,  
And gives mankind a longer date,  
The life of nature, that restores  
As fast as time and death devours,  
To whose free-gift the world does owe  
Not only earth, but heaven too

For love's the only trade that's driven,  
 The interest of state in heaven,  
 Which nothing but the soul of man  
 Is capable to entertain  
 For what can earth produce, but love,  
 To represent the joys above?  
 Or who but lovers can converse,  
 Like angels, by the eye discourse?  
 Address, and compliment by vision,  
 Make love, and court by intuition?  
 And burn in amorous flames as fierce  
 As those celestial ministers?  
 Then how can any thing offend,  
 In order to so great an end?  
 Or heaven itself a sin resent,  
 That for its own supply was meant?<sup>\*</sup>  
 That merits, in a kind mistake,  
 A pardon for th' offence's sake?  
 Or if it did not, but the cause  
 Were left to th' injury of laws,  
 What tyranny can disapprove  
 There should be equity in love?  
 For laws, that are inanimate,  
 And feel no sense of love or hate,  
 That have no passion of their own,  
 Nor pity to be wrought upon,  
 Are only proper to inflict  
 Revenge on criminals as strict  
 But to have power to forgive,  
 Is empire and prerogative,  
 And 'tis in crowns a nobler gem  
 To grant a pardon, than condemn  
 Then, since so few do what they ought,  
 'Tis great t' indulge a well-meant fault,

---

<sup>\*</sup> The early annotator explains this passage as follows: 'In regard, children are capable of being inhabitants of heaven therefore, it should not resent it as a crime to supply store of inhabitants for it' This explanation overlooks the sophistry of the reasoning

For why should he who made address,  
All humble ways, without success,  
And met with nothing in return  
But insolence, affronts and scorn,  
Not strive by wit to countermine,  
And bravely carry his design?  
He who was used so unlike a soldier,  
Blown up with philtres of love-powder,  
And after letting blood, and purging,  
Condemned to voluntary scourging,  
Alarmed with many a horrid sight,  
And clawed by goblins in the night,  
Insulted on, reviled and jeered,  
With rude invasion of his beard,  
And when our sex was foully scandalled,  
As foully by the rabble handled,  
Attacked by despicable foes,  
And dubbed with mean and vulgar blows,  
And, after all, to be debarred  
So much as standing on his guard,  
When horses, being spurred and pricked,  
Have leave to kick for being kicked?

O! why should you, whose mother-wits  
Are furnished with all perquisites,  
That with your breeding teeth begin,  
And nursing babies that lie in,  
B' allowed to put all tricks upon  
Our cully sex, and we use none?  
We, who have nothing but frail vows  
Against your stratagems t' oppose,  
O! oaths, more feeble than your own,  
By which we are no less put down?  
You wound, like Parthians, while you fly,  
And kill with a retreating eye,  
Retire the more, the more we press,  
To draw us into ambushes

As plates all false colours wear,  
 T' intrap th' unwary mariner,  
 So women, to surprise us, spread  
 The borrowed flags of white and red,  
 Display 'em thicker on their cheeks,  
 Than then old grandmothers, the Picts,  
 And raise more devils with their looks,  
 Than conjurers' less subtle books  
 Lay trains of amorous intrigues,  
 In towers, and curls, and periwigs,  
 With greater art and cunning reared,  
 Than Philip Nye's thanksgiving beard,\*  
 Prepost'rously t' entice and gain  
 Those to adore 'em they disdain,  
 And only draw 'em in to clog,  
 With idle names, a catalogue

A lover is, the more he's brave,  
 T' his mistress but the more a slave,†  
 And whatsoever she commands,  
 Becomes a favour from her hands,  
 Which he's obliged t' obey, and must,  
 Whether it be unjust or just

\* Philip Nye was a member of the Assembly of Divines and as remarkable for his beard as for his fanaticism. He was educated at Oxford, and, after he took his degree, travelled into Holland, returning home in 1640 a violent Presbyterian. We next find him in Scotland promoting the Covenant and next becoming a furious preacher amongst the Independents. He was promoted to Dr Fretley's living at Acton and is said to have gone to church there every Sunday, in a sort of triumphal manner, in a coach drawn by four horses. Lilly, whom he attacked in the pulpit denouncing both the astrology and his art, speaks of him contemptuously. 'One Mr Nye of the Assembly of Divines a Jesuitical Presbyterian,' [this was written before Nye, like Cromwell became an Independent] 'bleated forth his judgment publicly against me and astrology, to be quit of him, I urged Cæcilius the Jesuit's approbation of astrology, and concluded, *Sic canibus catulos* &c — *Life*. Butler devoted an entire poem (see vol. iii.) to Philip Nye's Thanksgiving Beard.

† This was certainly the case with Monk, who, as Nash observes though never afraid of bullets, was often terrified by the fury of his wife. The couplet may have been intended to have that application.

Then when he is compelled by her  
 T<sup>r</sup> adventures he would else forbear,  
 Who, with his honour, can withstand,  
 Since force is greater than command<sup>t</sup>  
 And when necessity's obeyed,  
 Nothing can be unjust or bad  
 And therefore, when the mighty powers  
 Of love, our great ally, and you's,  
 Joined forces not to be withstood  
 By frail enamoured flesh and blood,  
 All I have done, unjust or ill,  
 Was in obedience to your will,  
 And all the blame that can be due  
 Falls to your cruelty, and you  
 Nor are those scandals I confessed,  
 Against my will and interest,  
 More than is daily done, of course,  
 By all men, when they 're under force  
 Whence some, upon the rack, confess  
 What th' hangman and their prompters please,  
 But are no sooner out of pain,  
 Than they deny it all again  
 But when the devil turns confessor,  
 Truth is a crime he takes no pleasure  
 To hear or pardon, like the founder  
 Of liars, whom they all claim under \*  
 And therefore when I told him none,  
 I think it was the wiser done  
 Nor am I without precedent,  
 The first that on th' adventure went,

---

\* St John viii 44

As huss, with long use of telling lies  
 Forget at length if they are true or false,  
 So those that plod on anything too long  
 Know nothing whether th' are in the right or wrong  
 For what are your demonstrations else,  
 But to the higher powers of sense appeals,  
 Sense that th' undervalue and condemn  
 As if it lay below their wits and them

All mankind ever did of course,  
 And daily does the same, or worse  
 For what romance can show a lover,  
 That had a lady to recover,  
 And did not steer a nearer course,  
 To fall aboard in his amours?  
 And what at first was held a crime,  
 Has turned to honourable in time  
 To what a height did infant Rome,  
 By ravishing of women, come? \*  
 When men upon their spouses seized,  
 And freely married where they pleased  
 They ne'er forswore themselves, nor lied,  
 Nor in the mind they were in, died,  
 Nor took the pains t' address and sue,  
 Nor played the masquerade to woo  
 Disdained to stay for friends' consents,  
 Nor juggled about settlements,  
 Did need no licence, nor no priest,  
 Nor friends, nor kindred, to assist,  
 Nor lawyers, to join land and money  
 In the holy state of matrimony,  
 Before they settled hands and hearts,  
 Till alimony or death departs, †  
 Nor would endure to stay, until  
 Th' had got the very bride's good will,  
 But took a wise and shorter course  
 To win the ladies—downright force,  
 And justly made 'em prisoners then,  
 As they have, often since, us men,  
 With acting plays, and dancing jigs,  
 The luckiest of all love's intrigues,  
 And when they had them at their pleasure,  
 They talked of love and flames at leisure,

\* Alluding to the Rape of the Sabinæ

† Thus printed in some editions of the Prayer Book, afterward altered 'till death us do part' Some editions read 'till alimony, c death them parts —N



For after matrimony's over,  
 He that holds out but half a lover,  
 Deserves, for every minute, more  
 Than half a year of love before,  
 For which the dames, in contemplation  
 Of that best way of application,  
 Proved nobler wives than e'er were known,  
 By suit, or treaty, to be won,\*  
 And such as all posterity  
 Could never equal, nor come nigh

For women first were made for men,  
 Not men for them †—It follows, then,  
 That men have right to every one,  
 And they no freedom of their own,  
 And therefore men have power to choose,  
 But they no charter to refuse  
 Hence 'tis apparent that what course  
 Soe'er we take to your amours,  
 Though by the indirectest way,  
 'Tis no injustice or foul play,  
 And that you ought to take that course,  
 As we take you, for better or worse,  
 And gratefully submit to those  
 Who you, before another, chose  
 For why should every savage beast  
 Exceed his great lord's interest?‡

---

\* The Sabine women, when their countrymen came in arms to demand their liberation, rushed between them and the Romans, and with tears and entreaties, persuaded the combatants into a reconciliation

† Woman in the beginning, as 'tis said,  
 To be a help to man was chiefly made,  
 Then ought not women much to be commended,  
 Who answer to the end for which they were intended?

CLEVELAND — *Why Women were made*

‡ Man of all creatures the most fierce and wild  
 That ever God made, or the devil spoiled,  
 The most courageous of men, by want,  
 As well as honour, are made valiant — BUTLER'S MS

Have freer power than he, in grace  
 And nature, o'er the creature has?  
 Because the laws he since has made  
 Have cut off all the power he had,  
 Retrenched the absolute dominion  
 That nature gave him over women,  
 When all his power will not extend  
 One law of nature to suspend,  
 And but to offer to repeal  
 The smallest clause, is to repel  
 This, if men rightly understood  
 Their privilege, they would make good,  
 And not, like sots, permit their wives  
 T' encroach on their prerogatives,  
 For which sin they deserve to be  
 Kept, as they are, in slavery  
 And this some precious gifted teachers,  
 Unreverently reputed lechers,<sup>^</sup>  
 And disobeyed in making love,  
 Have vowed to all the world to prove,  
 And make ye suffer as you ought,  
 For that uncharitable fault  
 But I forget myself, and rove  
 Beyond th' instructions of my love  
     Forgive me, Fan, and only blame  
 Th' extravagancy of my flame,  
 Since 'tis too much at once to show  
 Excess of love and temper too,  
 All I have said that's bad and true,  
 Was never meant to aim at you,  
 Who have so sovereign a control  
 O'er that poor slave of you's, my soul,  
 That, rather than to forfeit you,  
 Has ventured loss of heaven too,

---

\* The notorious Case, Hugh Peters, and Dr Burgess are mentioned  
 as coming conspicuously within this description. Some charges brought  
 against Peters were of a very flagrant character

Both with an equal power possessed,  
 To render all that serve you blessed,  
 But none like him, who's destined either  
 To have or lose you both together,  
 And if you'll but this fault release,  
 For so it must be, since you please,  
 I'll pay down all that vow, and more,  
 Which you commanded, and I swore,  
 And expiate, upon my skin,  
 Th' arrears in full of all my sin  
 For 'tis but just that I should pay  
 Th' accruing penance for delay,  
 Which shall be done until it move  
 Your equal pity and your love \*

The knight, perusing this epistle,  
 Believed h' had brought her to his whistle,  
 And read it, like a jocund lover,  
 With great applause, t' himself, twice over,  
 Subscribed his name, but at a fit  
 And humble distance, to his wit,  
 And dated it with wondrous art,  
 'Given from the bottom of his heart,'  
 Then sealed it with his coat of love,  
 A smoking faggot—and above,  
 Upon a scroll—'I burn, and weep'—  
 And near it—'for her Ladyship,

\* We have an accurate counterpart of the knight, as he appears in this mercenary transaction drawn by Butler in his *Character of a Wooer*.

He prosecutes his suit against his mistress as clients do a suit in law, and does nothing without the advice of his learned counsel, omits no advantage for want of soliciting, and, when he gets her consent, overthrows her. He endeavours to match his estate, rather than himself, to the best advantage, and if his mistress's fortune and his do but come to an agreement, their persons are easily satisfied, the match is soon made up, and a cross marriage between all four is presently concluded. He has a great desire to beget money on the body of a woman, and as for any other issue is very indifferent, and cares not how old she be, so she be not past money-bearing.

Of all her sex most excellent,  
 These to her gentle hands present ' '  
 Then gave it to his faithful squire,  
 With lessons how t' observe, and eye her †  
 She first considered which was better,  
 To send it back, or burn the letter  
 But guessing that it might import,  
 Though nothing else, at least her sport,  
 She opened it, and read it out,  
 With many a smile and leering flout,  
 Resolved to answer it in kind,  
 And thus performed what she designed

\* This elaborate superscription was in the common form of the day a little exaggerated. The circumstantial details of sealing and superscribing may possibly have suggested the following passage to Lord Byron —

This note was written upon gilt edged paper  
 With a neat little crow quill slight and new,  
 Her small white hand could hardly reach the taper,  
 It trembled as magnetic needles do,  
 And yet she did not let one tear escape her,  
 The seal a sun-flower ' *Elle vous suit par tout,*  
 The motto cut upon a white cornelian  
 The wax was superfine, its hue vermilion

*Don Juan, l. 198*

† Similar instructions are given by Don Quixote to Sancho Panza, when the squire is sent on a similar mission. 'Go then, auspicious youth and have a care of being daunted, when thou approachest the beams of that refulgent sun of beauty. Observe and engrave in thy memory the manner of this reception, mark whether her colour changes on the delivery of thy commission, whether her looks betray any emotion or concern when she hears my name. In short, observe all her actions, every motion, every gesture, for by the accurate relation of these things, I shall divine the secrets of her breast, and draw just inferences, so far as this imports to my amour.'

## THE LADY'S ANSWER TO THE KNIGHT.

THAT you're a beast, and turned to grass,  
 Is no strange news, nor ever was,  
 At least to me, who once, you know,  
 Did from the pound replevin you,  
 When both your sword and spurs were won  
 In combat, by an Amazon,  
 That sword that did, like fate, determine  
 Th' inevitable death of vermin,  
 And never dealt its furious blows,  
 But cut the throats of pigs and cows,  
 By Trulla was, in single fight,  
 Disarmed and wrested from its knight,  
 Your heels degraded of your spurs,  
 And in the stocks close prisoners,  
 Where still they'd lain, in base restraint,  
 If I, in pity of your complaint,  
 Had not, on honourable conditions,  
 Released 'em from the worst of prisons,  
 And what return that favour met,  
 You cannot, though you would, forget,  
 When being free, you strove t' evade  
 The oaths you had in prison made,  
 Forsook yourself, and first denied it,  
 But after owned, and justified it,  
 And when y' had falsely broke one vow,  
 Absolved yourself, by breaking two  
 For while you sneakingly submit,  
 And beg for pardon at our feet,  
 Discouraged by your guilty fears,  
 To hope for quarter, for your ears,  
 And doubting 'twas in vain to sue,  
 You claim us boldly as your due,  
 Declare that treachery and force,  
 To deal with us, is th' only course,  
 We have no title nor pretence  
 To body, soul, or conscience,

But ought to fall to that man's share  
That claims us for his proper waie  
These are the motives which, t' induce,  
Or fight us into love, you use,  
A pretty new way of gallanting,  
Between soliciting and ianting,  
Like sturdy beggars, that intreat  
For charity at once, and threat  
But since you undertake to prove  
Your own propriety in love,  
As if we were but lawful prize  
In war, between two enemies,  
Or forfeitures which every lover,  
That would but sue for, might recover  
It is not hard to understand  
The mystery of this bold demand,  
That cannot at our persons aim,  
But something capable of claim  
'Tis not those paltie counterfeit  
French stones, which in our eyes you set,  
But our right diamonds, that inspire  
And set your amorous hearts on fire,  
Nor can those false St Martin's beads \*  
Which on our lips you lay for reds,  
And make us wear like Indian dames,  
Add fuel to your scorching flames,  
But those true rubies of the rock,  
Which in our cabinets we lock  
'Tis not those orient pearls, our teeth,  
That you are so transported with,  
But those we wear about our necks  
Produce those amorous effects

---

\* Upon the site of the old collegiate church of St Martin le Grand, which was demolished upon the dissolution of the monasteries a number of persons established themselves, principally foreigners, and carried on a considerable manufacture of artificial stones, beads, and counterfeit jewellery. The articles fabricated in this place were called by its name, to distinguish them from the genuine articles they were intended to imitate.

Nor is't those threads of gold, our hair,  
 The periwigs you make us wear,  
 But those bright guineas in our chests,  
 That light the wildfire in your breasts '  
 These love-tricks I've been veiled in so,  
 That all their sly intrigues I know,  
 And can unuzzle, by their tones,  
 Their mystic cabals, and jaigones,  
 Can tell what passions, by their sounds,  
 Pine for the beauties of my grounds,  
 What raptures fond and amorous,  
 O' th' charms and graces of my house,  
 What ecstasy and scorching flame,  
 Burns for my money in my name,  
 What from th' unnatural desire  
 To beasts and cattle, takes its fire,  
 What tender sigh, and tickling tear,  
 Longs for a thousand pounds a-year,  
 And languishing transports are fond  
 Of statute, mortgage, bill, and bond  
 These are th' attracts which most men fall  
 Enamoured, at first sight, withal,  
 To these th' address with serenades,  
 And court with bills and masquerades,  
 And yet, for all the yearning pain  
 Ye've suffered for their loves in vain,  
 I fear they'll prove so nice and coy,  
 To have, and t' hold, and to enjoy,  
 That all your oaths and labour lost,  
 They'll ne'er turn ladies of the post †  
 This is not meant to disapprove  
 Your judgment, in your choice of love,

\* Dr. Grey quotes a corresponding passage from the Spanish romance of *Don Quixote*, printed in 1656 'My covetousness exceeding my love, counselled me, that it was better to have gold in money, than in threads of hair and to possess pearls that resembled teeth, than teeth that were like pearls.'

† That is, they will never become the instruments of your wishes—they will never bind themselves to you by an oath

Which is so wise, the greatest part  
 Of mankind study 't as an art,  
 For love should, like a deodand,\*  
 Still fall to th' owner of the land,  
 And where there's substance for its ground,  
 Cannot but be more firm and sound  
 Than that which has the slighter basis  
 Of any virtue, wit, and graces,  
 Which is of such thin subtlety,  
 It steals and creeps in at the eye,  
 And, as it can't endure to stay,  
 Steals out again as nice a way †

But love, that its extraction owns  
 From solid gold and precious stones,  
 Must, like its shining parents, prove  
 As solid, and as glorious love  
 Hence 'tis you have no way t' express  
 Our charms and graces but by these,  
 For what are lips, and eyes, and teeth,  
 Which beauty invades and conquers with,  
 But rubies, pearls, and diamonds,  
 With which a philtre-love commands?

This is the way all parents prove,  
 In managing their children's love,  
 That force 'em t' intermarry and wed,  
 As if th' were burying of the dead,  
 Cast earth to earth, as in the grave,‡  
 To join in wedlock all they have,

\* Literally a thing given to God, hence any personal chattel that was the immediate occasion of the death of a hum in being was forfeited to the king, to be applied to pious uses. The Crown, however, frequently granted this right to individuals, within certain limits, or annexed it to lands, by which it became invested in the lord of the manor

† See 'Love's Catechism,' in the *Beaux Stratagem*

‡ The Burial Office, observes Dr Grey, was scandalously ridiculed. One Brooke, a London lecturer, at the burial of a Mr Gough, used the following profanity —

Ashes to ashes, dust to dust,  
 Here's the pit, and in thou must

*Mercutus Rusticus, No 9*



And, when the settlement's in force,  
 Take all the rest for better or worse,  
 For money has a power above  
 The stars, and fate, to manage love,  
 Whose arrows, learned poets hold,  
 That never miss, are tipped with gold \*  
 And though some say, the parents' claims  
 To make love in their children's names,—  
 Who, many times, at once provide  
 The nurse, the husband, and the bride,  
 Feel darts and charms, attracts and flames,  
 And woo, and contract, in their names,  
 And, as they chursten, use to marry 'em,  
 And, like their gossips, answer for 'em,—  
 Is not to give in matrimony,  
 But sell and prostitute for money,  
 'Tis better than their own betraying,  
 Who often do 't for worse than nothing,  
 And when they 're at their own dispose,  
 With greater disadvantage choose  
 All this is right, but, for the course  
 You take to do 't, by fraud or force,  
 'Tis so ridiculous, as soon  
 As told, 'tis never to be done,  
 No more than setters† can betray,  
 That tell what tricks they are to play  
 Marriage, at best, is but a vow,  
 Which all men either break, or bow,  
 Then what will those forbear to do,  
 Who perjure when they do but woo?  
 Such as beforehand swear and he,  
 For earnest to their treachery,  
 And, rather than a crime confess,  
 With greater strive to make it less

\* Ovid gives Cupid two sets of arrows, one of gold, and the other of lead the former to inspire love, the latter aversion

† Originally, setter was a term applied to an accuser. It afterwards came to be employed in the sense of one who is set to watch, spy, or ensnare a victim

Like thieves, who, after sentence past,  
 Maintain their innocence to the last,  
 And when their crimes were made appear,  
 As plain as witnesses can swear,  
 Yet when the wretches come to die,  
 Will take upon their death a lie  
 Nor are the virtues you confessed,  
 T' your ghostly father as you guessed,  
 So slight as to be justified,  
 By being as shamefully denied,  
 As if you thought your word would pass,  
 Point-blank on both sides of a case,  
 Or credit were not to be lost  
 B' a brave knight-errant of the post,  
 That eats perfidiously his word,  
 And swears his ears through a two inch board,\*  
 Can own the same thing, and disown,  
 And perjure booty *pro* and *con*,  
 Can make the Gospel serve his turn,  
 And help him out to be forsworn,  
 When tis laid hands upon, and kissed,  
 To be betrayed and sold, like Christ  
 These are the virtues in whose name  
 A right to all the world you claim,  
 And boldly challenge a dominion,  
 In grace and nature, o'er all women,  
 Of whom no less will satisfy,  
 Than all the sex, your tyranny  
 Although you'll find it a hard province,  
 With all your crafty frauds and covins,†  
 To govern such a numerous crew,  
 Who, one by one, now govern you,  
 For if you all were Solomons,  
 And wise and great as he was once,

\* He will swear his ears through an inch board.—*Character of a Knight of the Post* That is in the common phrase, he will swear through thick and thin, to attain his object

† Covin is collusion agreement between two or more persons to defraud others

You'll find they 're able to subdue,  
As they did him, and baffle you  
And if you are imposed upon,  
'Tis by your own temptation done,  
That with your ignorance invite,  
And teach us how to use the sleight  
For when we find y' are still more taken  
With false attracts of our own making,  
Swear that's a rose, and that's a stone,  
Like sots, to us that laid it on,  
And what we did but slightly prime,  
Most ignoiantly daub in rhyme,  
You force us, in our own defences,  
To copy beams and influences,  
To lay perfections on the graces,  
And draw attracts upon our faces,  
And, in compliance to your wit,  
Your own false jewels counterfeit  
For, by the practice of those arts  
We gain a greater share of hearts,  
And those deserve in reason most,  
That greatest pains and study cost  
For great perfections are, like heaven,  
Too rich a present to be given  
Nor are those master-strokes of beauty  
To be performed without hard duty,  
Which, when they 're nobly done, and well,  
The simple natural excel  
How fair and sweet the planted rose,  
Beyond the wild in hedges grows!  
For, without art, the noblest seeds  
Of flowers degenerate into weeds  
How dull and rugged, ere 'tis ground  
And polished looks a diamond!  
Though paradise were e'er so fair,  
It was not kept so without care  
The whole world, without art and dress,  
Would be but one great wilderness,

And mankind but a savage heid,  
 For all that nature has conferred  
 This does but rough-hew and design,  
 Leaves art to polish and refine  
 Though women first were made for men,  
 Yet men were made for them again  
 For when, out-witted by his wife  
 Man first turned tenant but for life,  
 If woman had not intervened,  
 How soon had mankind had an end!  
 And that it is in being yet,  
 To us alone you are in debt  
 And where's your liberty of choice,  
 And our unnatural no-voice?  
 Since all the privilege you boast,  
 Falsely usurped, or vainly lost,\*  
 Is now our right, to whose creation  
 You owe your happy restoration  
 And if we had not weighty cause  
 To not appear in making laws,  
 We could, in spite of all your tricks,  
 And shallow formal politics,  
 Force you our managements t' obey,  
 As we to yours, in show, give way  
 Hence 'tis, that while you vainly strive  
 T' advance your high prerogative,  
 You basely, after all your braves,  
 Submit and own yourselves our slaves,  
 And 'cause we do not make it known,  
 Nor publicly our interests own,  
 Like sots, suppose we have no shares  
 In ordering you, and your affairs,  
 When all your empire, and command,  
 You have from us, at second hand,  
 As if a pilot, that appears  
 To sit still only, while he steers,

\* A slight liberty has been taken with this line to rectify the metre  
 In all previous editions it is printed *And falsely usurped;* &c

- And does not make a noise\* and stir,  
 Like every common mariner,  
 Knew nothing of the caid, nor star,  
 And did not guide the man of war  
 Nor we, because we don't appeal  
 • In councils, do not govern there,  
 While, like the mighty Priester John,\*  
 Whose person none dares look upon,  
 But is preserved in close disguise,  
 From being made cheap to vulgar eyes,  
 W' enjoy as large a power, unseen,  
 To govern him, as he does men,  
 And, in the sight of our Pope Joan,  
 Make emperors at our feet fall down,  
 Or Joan de Pucelle's braver name,  
 Our right to arms and conduct claim,  
 Who, though a spinster,† yet was able  
 To serve France for a grand constable,‡  
 We make and execute all laws,  
 Can judge the judges, and the cause,  
 Prescribe all rules of right or wrong,  
 To th' long robe, and the longer tongue,  
 'Gainst which the world has no defence,  
 But our more powerful eloquence

---

\* An absolute monarch who ruled over the people of Tenduc, in Asia, after the manner of the old oriental despots, preserving his state, and suffering his person to be seen by his subjects only three times a year. He is said to have had seventy kings for his vassals.

† In a curious tract recently printed for private circulation by M. Octave Delepierre, entitled *Doute Historique*, a remarkable document discovered in the seventeenth century in the archives of Metz is cited to prove that the Maid of Orleans not only survived her supposed execution at Rouen, in 1431, but afterwards became the wife of a knight, with whom she resided at Metz. Collateral evidences are drawn from other sources by M. Delepierre, in support of this statement, which, if the testimony it rests upon be authentic, reduces one of the most widely accredited passages in history to a mere fable.

‡ All this is a satire on Charles II, who was governed so much by his mistresses particularly this line seems to allude to his French mistress, the Duchess of Portsmouth, given by that court, whom she served in the important part of governing Charles as they directed —  
 WARBURTON

We manage things of greatest weight  
 In all the world's affairs of state,  
 Are ministers of war and peace,  
 That sway all nations how we please  
 We rule all churches, and then flocks,  
 Heretical and orthodox,  
 And are the heavenly vehicles  
 O' th' spirits in all conventicles  
 By us is all commerce and trade  
 Improved, and managed, and decayed,  
 For nothing can go off so well,  
 Nor bears that price, as what we sell  
 We rule in every public meeting,  
 And make men do what we judge fitting,  
 Are magistrates in all great towns,  
 Where men do nothing but wear gowns  
 We make the man of war strike sail,  
 And to our braver conduct vail  
 And, when h' has chased his enemies,  
 Submit to us upon his knees \*  
 Is there an officer of state,  
 Untimely raised, or magistrate,  
 That's haughty and imperious?  
 He's but a journeyman to us,  
 That, as he gives us cause to do't,  
 Can keep him in, or turn him out  
 We are your guardians, that increase,  
 Or waste your fortunes how we please,  
 And, as you humour us, can deal  
 In all your matters, ill or well  
 'Tis we that can dispose alone,  
 Whether your heirs shall be your own,  
 To whose integrity you must,  
 In spite of all your caution, trust,  
 And, 'less you fly beyond the seas,  
 Can fit you with what heirs we please,†

\* Monk is, probably, again indicated here

† See *ante*, p. 86, note \*

And force you t' own them, though begotten  
By French valèts, or Irish footmen  
Nor can the rigoroussest course  
Prevail, unless to make us worse,  
Who still, the harsher we are used,  
Are further off from being reduced,  
And scorn t' abate, for any ill,  
The least punctilios of our wills  
Force does but whet our wits t' apply  
Aits, boin with us, for remedy,  
Which all your politics, as yet,  
Have ne'er been able to defeat  
For, when y' have tried all sorts of ways,  
What fools do we make of you in plays?  
While all the favours we afford,  
Are but to girt you with the sword,  
To fight our battles in our steads,  
And have your brains beat out o' your heads,  
Encounter, in despite of nature,  
And fight, at once, with fire and water,  
With pikes, rocks, and storms, and seas,  
Our pride and vanity t' appease,  
Kill one another, and cut throats,  
For our good graces, and best thoughts,  
To do your exercise for honour,  
And have your brains beat out the sooner,  
Or cracked, as learnedly, upon  
Things that are never to be known,  
And still appear the more industrious,  
The more your projects are preposterous,  
To square the circle of the arts,  
And run stark mad to show your parts,  
Exound the oracle of laws,  
And turn them which way we see cause,  
Be our solicitors and agents,  
And stand for us in all engagements  
And these are all the mighty powe  
You vainly boast to cry down ours,

And what in real value's wanting,  
 Supply with vapouring and ranting  
 Because yourselves are terrified,  
 And stoop to one another's pride,  
 Believe we have as little wit  
 To be out-hectored, and submit  
 By your example, lose that right  
 In treaties, which we gained in fight,\*  
 And terrified into an awe,  
 Pass on ourselves a salique law,  
 Or, as some nations use, give place,  
 And truckle to your mighty race,  
 Let men usurp th' unjust dominion,  
 As if they were the better women

---

\* England, in every period of her history has been thought more successful in war than in negotiations. Congreve, reflecting on Queen Anne's last ministry, in his *Epistle to Lord Cobham*, says —

Be far that guilt, be never known that shame,  
 That Britain should retract her rightful claim,  
 Or stain with pen the triumphs of her sword —N



*Lately Published*

---

HISTORY OF ENGLAND DURING THE  
REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

BY WILLIAM MASSEY, M P

The First Volume, 12s

To be completed in Four Volumes Octavo

'It has been my aim in undertaking this work, to illustrate not only the political and military, but the social history of England, during the period to which it refers. The public transactions of the reign of George the Third are now perhaps completely elucidated by recent publications, and by documents which are easily accessible. But the progress of manners is to be traced through various sources of information, which have hitherto been little consulted by the professed historian. I do not undertake to write in any detail the history of India, of Ireland, of America, or of wars, each of which is properly the subject of a separate work, but shall refer to these collateral topics to such an extent only as is necessary for the purpose of the history of England. I shall also pass over lightly many occurrences which have appeared to me to possess only a temporary interest, to illustrate no moral or political truth, or to have left no trace in the institutions of the country, or in the manners of its inhabitants. Instead of dwelling on such matters, I propose to follow with some minuteness the progress of society, and to describe the manners of its various orders, the Court, the aristocracy, the middle classes, and the labouring people'—*Introduction*

# SONGS OF THE DRAMATISTS

EDITED BY ROBERT BELL

Second Edition, 2s 6d

‘This volume contains a collection of Songs from the English Dramatists, beginning with the writer of the first regular comedy, and ending with Sheridan. The want of such a collection has long been felt, and that it has never been supplied before must occasion surprise to all readers who are acquainted with the riches we possess in this branch of lyrical poetry.

‘The plan upon which the work is arranged furnishes the means of following the course of the drama historically, and tracing in its progress the revolutions of style, manners, and morals that marked successive periods. The songs of each dramatist are distributed under the titles of the plays from which they are taken, and the plays are given in the order of their production. Short biographical notices, and explanatory notes, have been introduced wherever they appeared necessary or desirable, but all superfluous annotation has been carefully avoided.

‘In the preparation of this volume, all known accessible sources have been explored and exhausted. The research bestowed upon it cannot be adequately estimated by its bulk. The labour which is *not* represented in the ensuing pages considerably exceeded the labour which has borne the fruit and flowers gathered into this little book. Many hundreds of plays have been examined without yielding any results, or such only as in their nature were unvaluable. Some names will be missed from the catalogue of dramatic writers, and others will be found to contribute less than might be looked for from their celebrity, but in all such cases a satisfactory explanation can be given. Marlowe’s plays, for example, do not contain a single song, and Greene’s only one. Southerne abounds in songs, but they are furnished chiefly by other writers, and are of the most commonplace character. Etherege has several broken snatches of dinking rhymes and choruses dancing through his comedies, full of riotous animal spirits soaring to the height of all manner of extravagance, and admirably suited to ventilate the profligacy of the day, but for the most part they are either unfit for extract, from their coarseness, or have not substance enough to stand alone. Wycherley’s songs are simply gross, and Tom Killigrew’s crude and artificial.

‘On the other hand, some things will be found here that might not have been anticipated. A few plays with nothing else in them worth preservation have supplied an excellent song, and others that had long been consigned to oblivion by their dulness or depravity, have unexpectedly thrown up an occasional stanza of permanent value.’—*Advertisement*

# THE SENSES AND THE INTELLECT.

BY ALEXANDER BAIN, M A

Octavo, 15s

'The object of this treatise is to give a full and systematic account of two principal divisions of the science of mind,—the Senses and the Intellect. The remaining two divisions, comprising the Emotions and the Will, will be the subject of a future treatise.

'While endeavouring to present in a methodical form all the important facts and doctrines bearing upon mind, considered as a branch of science, I have seen reason to adopt some new views, and to depart in a few instances from the most usual arrangement of the topics.

'Conceiving that the time has now come when many of the striking discoveries of Physiologists relative to the nervous system should find a recognised place in the Science of Mind, I have devoted a separate chapter to the Physiology of the Brain and Nerves.

'In treating of the Senses, besides recognising the so called muscular sense as distinct from the five senses, I have thought proper to assign to Movement and the feelings of Movement a position preceding the Sensations of the senses, and have endeavoured to prove that the exercise of active energy originating in purely internal impulses independent of the stimulus produced by outward impressions is a primary fact of our constitution.

'Among the Senses, have been here enrolled and described with some degree of minuteness the feelings connected with the various processes of organic life,—Digestion, Respiration, &c.—which make up so large a part of individual happiness and misery.

'A systematic plan has been introduced into the description of the conscious states in general, so as to enable them to be compared and classified with more precision than heretofore. However imperfect may be the first attempt to construct a Natural History of the Feelings, upon the basis of a uniform descriptive method, the subject of mind cannot attain a high scientific character until some progress has been made towards the accomplishment of this object.

'In the department of the Senses, the Instincts, or primitive endowments of our mental constitution, are fully considered and in endeavouring to arrive at the original foundation, or first rudiments, of Volition, a theory of this portion of the mind has been suggested.

'In treating of the Intellect, the subdivision into faculties is abandoned. The exposition proceeds entirely on the Laws of Association, which are exemplified with minute detail and followed out into a variety of applications.'—*Preface*

# A SHORT TREATISE ON THE STAVE.

BY JOHN HULLAH,

PROFESSOR OF VOCAL MUSIC IN KING'S COLLEGE

Royal Octavo, 2s

---

‘The theory developed in this *Short Treatise* has no claim, as the musical historian will know, to the merit or demerit of novelty, but the mode of treatment may possibly open out to the practical musician some new views of the nature and powers of the Stave, and do something to check future attempts to corrupt or supersede it. A candid study of the subject will probably show that, so far from being the clumsy and complex instrument described or imagined by *phonographers*, the Stave is one of the most perfect and simple of human inventions, and that any difficulties which may be found in the application of its powers belong, not to the thing itself, but to the misunderstanding and the misuse of it.

‘These difficulties are, however, fully considered in the following work which, it is to be hoped, may promote the object proposed in the title page, by serving ‘as an Introduction to the Practice of Reading or Playing *from Score*,’ an object which will repay with large interest whatever time or pains may be spent in attaining it. The vocal or instrumental performer whose attention has been chiefly concentrated on his own part, and the pianoforte player who has had to content himself with ‘arrangements’ for his instrument, in entering on the study of the intact creation of a musician—his *Score*—will experience pleasure and surprise like that of a scholar who after his curiosity has been stimulated by a fragment or a translation of a great literary work, is put in possession of a perfect copy of the original.’—*Preface*

---

LONDON JOHN W PARKER AND SON, WILEY STRAND

# NEW BOOKS & NEW EDITIONS,

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN W PARKER AND SON, WEST STRAND

---

The Spanish Conquest in America, and its  
Relation to the History of Slavery, and to the Govern-  
ment of Colonies By ARTHUR HELPS Octavo, with  
Maps Vols I and II 28s

Modern Painting at Naples By LORD  
NAPIER 4s 6d

Lectures on Education, delivered at the  
Royal Institution of Great Britain One Volume,  
Crown Octavo 6s

On Medical Testimony and Evidence in  
Cases of Lunacy With an Essay on the Conditions of  
Mental Soundness By THOMAS MUIR, M.D., F.R.S.,  
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, late Fellow  
of Oriel College, Oxford 3s 6d

Of the Plurality of Worlds An Essay  
Fourth Edition With a Dialogue on the Subject and  
a New Preface 6s

Remains of the late Bishop Copleston  
With some Reminiscences of his Life By the Arch-  
bishop of Dublin Octavo, with Portrait 10s 6d

Heartsease, or, the Brother's Wife By  
the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe' Third and  
Cheaper Edition One Volume 6s

The Heir of Redclyffe Cheap Edition, One  
Volume 6s

Companions of my Solitude    Cheaper Edition    3s 6d

Friends in Council    Cheaper Edition, Two Volumes    9s

Days and Hours    By FREDERIC TENNYSON  
6s

A Year with the Turks    By WARINGTON  
W SMYTH, M A, Camb    With a coloured Ethnographical Map by J W Lowry    8s

The Mediterranean    A Memoir, Physical, Historical, and Nautical    By Rear Admiral W H SMYTH, D C L, Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society  
Octavo    15s

Charicles    A Tale, illustrative of Private Life among the Ancient Greeks    With Notes and Excurses    From the German of Professor BICKLER  
Cheaper Edition, enlarged and revised    10s 6d

Family History of England    By G R GLIFF, M A, Chaplain General to the Forces    Cheaper Edition, Three Volumes    10s 6d

Claudius Ptolemy and the Nile    or, an Inquiry into that Geographer's real Merit and speculative Errors, his Knowledge of Eastern Africa, and the authenticity of the Mountains of the Moon    By W D COOLLY  
Octavo    With a Map    4s.

Essays Written in the Intervals of Business  
Sixth Edition    5s

Life of Mrs Godolphin By JOHN EVELYN,  
Edited by SAMUEL, Lord Bishop of Oxford Third  
Edition, with Portrait 6s

Goethe's Opinions on the World, Mankind,  
Literature, Science, and Art 3s 6d

Clara Morison A Tale of South Australia  
during the Gold Fever Two Volumes, 9s

Friends and Fortune By ANNA HARRIET  
DRURY Second Edition 6s

Light and Shade, or, The Young Artist  
By ANNA H DRURY 6s

The Inn by the Sea Side An Allegory  
By ANNA H DRURY 2s

Corregio a Drama By ADAM OEHLER-  
SCHLACER Translated by THEODORE MARTIN, with a  
Preface and Notes 3s

The Youth and Womanhood of Helen  
Tyriel By the Author of 'Brampton Rectory' 6s

Female Scripture Characters By the Vis-  
COUNTESS HOOD 3s 6d

The Four Gospels in One Narrative Ar-  
ranged by TWO FRIENDS 4s 6d

Hypatia, or, New Foes with an Old Face.

By C KINGSLEY, Rector of Evesley Two Volumes  
18s

Digby Grand An Autobiography By

Major WHITE MELVILLE Two Volumes 18s

Yeast A Problem By C KINGSLEY,

Rector of Evesley Third Edition 5s

The Upper Ten Thousand Sketches of

American Society By A NEW YORKER 5s

Leaves from the Note-Book of a Naturalist

By W J BRODERIP, F.R.S. 10s 6d

Ancient and Modern Fish Tattle By the

Rev C DAVID BADHAM, M.D., Fellow of the Royal  
College of Physicians, Curate of East Bergholt, Author  
of 'The Esculent Funguses of England'

Familiar History of Birds By EDWARD

STANLEY, D.D., Bishop of Norwich Cheaper Edition  
450 pages, with 118 Woodcuts 3s 6d

The Earth and Man, or, Physical Geo-

graphy in its Relation to the History of Mankind  
Slightly abridged from the work of Professor GUIOT,  
with Collections, Notes, and Index Cheaper Edition 2s

Lectures on Astronomy Delivered at

King's College, London By HENRY MOSLEY, M.A.,  
F.R.S., One of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools  
Cheaper Edition 3s 6d

Recreations in Chemistry By T GRIFFITHS

Second Edition, enlarged 5s



Recreations in Physical Geography By  
MISS R M ZORNLIN Fourth Edition 6s

World of Waters, or, Recreations in Hydro-  
logy By the same Author Cheap Edition 4s 6d

Recreations in Geology By the same  
Author Third Edition 4s 6d

Recreations in Astronomy By Rev L  
TOMLINSON, M A Third Edition 4s 6d

Chemistry of the Four Ancient Elements,  
Fire, Air, Earth, and Water By T GRITTITHS 4s 6d

Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand  
Greeks, a Geographical and Descriptive Account of the  
Expedition of Cyrus By W F AINSWORTH 7s 6d

Travels and Researches in Asia Minor,  
Mesopotamia, Chaldea, and Armenia By W F  
AINSWORTH Two Vols, with Illustrations 24s

Gazpacho, or, Summer Months in Spain  
By W G CLARK, M A, Fellow of Trinity College,  
Cambridge Cheap Edition 5s

Auvergne, Piedmont, and Savoy a Summer  
Ramble By C R WELD 8s 6d

Arundines Cami, sive Musarum Cantabrigi-  
ensium Lusus Canori, collegit atque edidit HENRICUS  
DRURY, M A The Third Edition 12s

Becker's Gallus, or, Roman Scenes of the  
Time of Augustus, with Notes and Excursions illustrative  
of Manners and Customs Second Edition 12s

Homeric Ballads the Greek Text, with a  
Metrical Translation and Notes By Dr MAGINN 6s

Neander's Julian the Apostate and his  
Generation, an Historical Picture Translated by  
G V Cox, M A 3s 6d

Dahlmann's Life of Herodotus drawn out  
from his Book Translated, with Notes, by G V Cox,  
M A 5s

Readings in Poetry Cheaper Edition  
3s 6d

Readings in English Prose Literature  
Cheaper Edition 3s 6d

Readings in Biography Cheaper Edition  
3s 6d

Readings in Science Cheaper Edition  
3s 6d

Readings from Shakspeare, edited by the  
Author of 'Aids to Development,' &c 1s 6d

Readings in Italian Prose Literature, with  
Biographical Sketches By G A BELZI, Professor of  
Italian in Queen's College 7s

Student's Manual of Ancient History, the  
Political History, Geographical Position, and Social  
State of the Principal Nations of Antiquity By W  
COOKE TAYLOR, LL D Sixth and Cheaper Edition 6s

Student's Manual of Modern History,  
the Rise and Progress of the Principal European Na-  
tions, their Political History, and the Changes in their  
Social Condition By Dr TAYLOR Fifth Edition  
10s 6d

History of Mohammedanism, and the Prin-  
cipal Mohammedan Sects By W COOKE TAYLOR, LL D  
Cheaper Edition 4s

Domesticated Animals considered with reference to Civilization and the Arts By MARY ROBERTS  
With Illustrations Cheaper Edition 2s 6d

Wild Animals, their Nature, Habits, and Instincts and the Regions they inhabit By the same  
With Illustrations Cheaper Edition 2s 6d

Humboldt's Travels and Discoveries in America With Illustrations 2s 6d

Captain Cook's Voyages, with Accounts of Pitcairn's Island, and the Mutiny of the Bounty 2s 6d

Christopher Columbus, his Life, Voyages, and Discovery of the New World With Illustrations 2s 6d

Mungo Park; his Life and Travels with an Account of his Death, and of later Discoveries 2s 6d

Bishop Heber and his Works, with an Account of Christian Missions in India By J CHAMBERS, M A 2s 6d

Life of James Davies, a Village Schoolmaster By Sir THOMAS PHILLIPS Cheaper Edition 2s 6d

Cuvier and his Works, or, the Rise and Progress of Zoology A Biography 2s

Linnæus and Jussieu, or the Rise and Progress of Systematic Botany A Biography 2s

Life of John Smeaton, and the History of Light-houses A Biography 2s

Sir Joseph Banks and the Royal Society. A Biography 2s

Brampton Rectory, or, the Lesson of Life  
Second Edition 8s 6d

Compton Merivale By the Author of  
'Brampton Rectory' 8s 6d

The Cardinal Virtues; or, Morals and  
Manners Connected By HARRIETTE CAMPBELL Two  
Volumes 7s

The City of God, a Vision of the Past, the  
Present, and the Future By E. BUDGE, Rector of  
Bratton 8s 6d

Tales and Stories from History By AGNES  
STRICKLAND Cheaper Edition 5s

Conversations of a Father with his Children  
Cheaper Edition 3s 6d

First Sundays at Church Familiar Con-  
versations on the Morning and Evening Services By  
the Rev J. E. RIDDLE, M.A. Cheaper Edition 2s 6d

Light in Darkness, or, the Records of a  
Village Rectory Cheaper Edition 2s 6d

The Young Lady's Friend Cheaper Edi-  
tion, revised 2s 6d

Pretty Lessons for Good Children, with  
Easy Lessons in Latin By SARA COITRIDGE Fifth  
Edition, Improved, with Additional Illustrations 2s

Ethel Lea a Story By ANNA KING,  
Author of 'Hours of Childhood' Cheaper Edition 1s 6d

The Little Bracken Burners, a Tale By  
LADY CALCOTT Cheaper Edition 1s 6d

LONDON JOHN W. PARKER AND SON, WEST STRAND